

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES No. 735.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP of MAPPIN BROTHERS, SHEFFIELD and LONDON. See "London Gazette," October 14th, 1859.

In consequence of this Dissolution Messrs. MAPPIN beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they will offer the whole of their valuable stock of CUTLERY, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE, DRESSING-CASES, and other GOODS, in their London Show-rooms, at a REDUCTION OF PRICE VARYING FROM TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. The Sale commences to-day, and will terminate on December 31st next. Early in January their London Show Rooms will be furnished with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, now being manufactured by them at Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

November 1st, 1859.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC.

The attention of the Benevolent Public is earnestly requested to the above, which recent experience has demonstrated, since the Public Meeting held at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, to be most absolutely necessary.

The applications are so pressing that the necessity for a Hospital is every day more apparent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS towards the above object may be paid into Coutts' Bank, Strand, in the name of Viscount Raynham, M.P., as Treasurer; to the Union Bank, 2, Princes-street, City; to Mr. Alderman Wire, 1, Turnwheel-lane, Cannon-street, City; or to the Hon. Sec., E. H. Chandler, Esq., 153, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On the 8th December, 1858, a Conference of Treasurers and Secretaries of County Associations, and other friends of Home Evangelisation, held at the Congregational Library, recommended, after earnest consideration of the whole subject, that the Home Missionary Society should co-operate with County Associations, and be to some extent representative of them; that the management of the Society should be kept distinct from that of any other organisation; that Evangelists and Itinerants, as well as Pastors, should be employed; and that ample provision should be made for the efficient training of agents for this work.

The Committee of the Home Missionary Society, after mature deliberation, cordially approved of these recommendations, and are at present engaged in giving them practical effect.

But they feel that the funds of the society are altogether inadequate to the wants of the cause. To maintain the Society in its present strength requires an expenditure of 5,547l. per annum, while the income of last year was only 4,612l. In these circumstances the Committee appeal to their Christian brethren and to the Churches for increased liberality. Ten Thousand Pounds a-year is but a small income for such a great work. The Committee aim at this amount, and confidently count on its being realised. In the meantime, and to enable the Society to meet its responsibilities, and go forward, a sum of 3,000l. is urgently required. Towards this amount, donations, hereto appended, have already been received, and are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee. But, besides donations, we need Annual Subscriptions and Annual Collections from the Churches, for they are the life of such Institutions as ours. There are not fewer than 1,500 Congregational Churches in England and Wales; of these not more than 300 collect annually for British Missions. Might not 750, at least, of the 1,500 contribute once a-year? This would enable the Committee immediately to employ additional Evangelists, and considerably extend the sphere of their operations. We appeal, then, to our friends, and leave the case, with perfect confidence, in their hands. "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the labourers are few."

SAMUEL MORLEY, Treasurer.
JAMES H. WILSON, Secretary.

4, Blomfield-street, London, E.C.,
October 24, 1859.

Alexander, W. D., Esq., Upper Clapton	£ s. d.
Allport, F., Esq., Leadenhall-street	20 0 0
Armstrong, W., Esq., Manchester	20 0 0
Barnes, Thomas, Esq., Farnworth	20 8 6
Baxter, John, Esq., Liverpool	5 0 0
Boyes, James, Bath	5 0 0
Carter, James, Esq., Upper Hornerton	5 5 0
Cartwright, Peter, Esq., Kensington	10 10 0
Cooper, Miss, Islington	10 0 0
Church, T., Esq., Hampstead	10 10 0
Cunliffe, Roger, Esq., Islington	10 0 0
Edwards, W., Esq., Camberwell	25 0 0
Goosey, J., Esq., Kettering	5 5 0
Jacob, T., Esq., Notting-hill	5 0 0
Jupe, Charles, Esq., Mere	50 0 0
Kelsey, Thomas, Esq., Hackney	10 10 0
Lake, John, Esq., West Worlington	20 0 0
Marten, George, Esq., Upper Clapton	10 0 0
Mills, John R., Esq.	100 0 0
Moore, John, Esq., St. Leonard's	20 0 0
Morley, John, Esq., Upper Clapton	200 0 0
Morley, Samuel, Esq., Wood-street	200 0 0
Morley, Arthur, Esq., Nottingham	200 0 0
Olding, Stephen, Esq., Clapton	21 0 0
Peck, R., Esq., Haslemere	5 0 0
Portlock, S., Esq., Brighton	5 0 0
Reed and Hawley, Messrs.	25 0 0
Sargood, F. J., Esq., Coleman-street	20 0 0
Seymour, J. J., Esq., Odham	5 0 0
Spicer, W. R., Esq., Islington	50 0 0
Thompson, Thomas, Esq. (annual)	10 10 0
Townley, James, Esq., Wallbrook	5 0 0
Viney, Mrs., Clapton	10 10 0
Welsh, J. K., Esq., Brixton	21 0 0
White, George F., Esq., Wandsworth	20 0 0
White, J. B., Jun., Esq.	10 0 0
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Wilson, Joshua, Esq. (annual)	10 10 0
Windeatt, Thomas, Esq.	5 0 0
W. R., per S. Morley, Esq.	300 0 0

£1,515 18 6

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Funds of the Society may be forwarded to either the Treasurer or Secretary, or to Messrs. Hankey, the Society's Bankers, Fenchurch-street.

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SOCIETY for PROMOTING the ADOPTION of the VOTE by BALLOT.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members and Friends of this Society will be held in the GREAT HALL of the WHITE TINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENEUM, ARUNDEL-STREET (near St. Clement's Church), STRAND, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 7th.

The Hon. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY, M.P., will take the Chair at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.

The Meeting will be addressed by Major-General PERRONET THOMPSON, WM. ROUPPELL, Esq., M.P., and EDWARD C. WHITEHURST, Esq. GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., late M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, will also attend as a Deputation from the Lancashire Reformers' Union.

Doors open at Seven o'clock. Admission Free to all Classes.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the Queen.

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every Part of the Kingdom. Instituted May 10, 1758.

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS was held on FRIDAY, November 25, at the LONDON TAVERN, to ELECT TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, and on other business.

JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

At the close of the Ballot, the following were declared to be successful, and will be admitted on Wednesday, December 21st:—

	Votes.		Votes.
1. Fanny Toovey	12,163	12. Albert J. Jackson	9,115
2. Martha Brion	12,315	13. Albert C. Wood	9,005
3. Anne Mary Everett	10,969	14. Thomas Brown	8,774
4. Caroline S. A. Newby	10,833	15. Edward S. Elston	8,223
5. Catherine M. Martin	9,879	16. Edward Dawes	8,213
6. Martha Mary Glenzie	9,836	17. Henry Taylor	8,176
7. Louisa Anne Evers	9,015	18. Dan Sheppard	7,787
8. Joseph Wallace	20,207	19. Ebenezer Baldwin	7,657
9. William H. Whitehead	11,595	20. Richard B. Bates	7,311
10. Joseph Turner	9,713	21. Arthur Short	7,215
11. Joseph Casell	9,528	22. Albert George Isaac	7,133
		23. William Pace	7,085
		24. Daniel J. Wadham	6,759
		25. William Avis	5,814

"Resolved unanimously.—That the best thanks of this Court be presented to the President, J. R. Mills, Esq., and to the Treasurer, T. M. Coombs, Esq., for presiding on the present occasion, and to the Secretaries for their care in taking the ballot."

JOSEPH SOUL, Sec.

No. 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

The next Election will take place on Friday, April 27, 1860. Forms to fill up may be had on application at the office, where contributions will be thankfully received—not only for the General Fund, but for the enlargement of the Schools, to admit of 400 orphan children instead of 210 being provided for.

10d. 10s. and upwards constitute a governor for life; 1s. 1s. and upwards an annual governor; 5d. 6s. a life subscriber; 10s. 6d. an annual subscriber.

TO DISENGAGED MINISTERS or PREACHING LAYMEN.—Any gentleman having some popular power, and willing to undertake a series of Special Sunday Services, during the winter months, in a Public Hall ten miles from London, by rail, is requested to communicate with J. C. W., care of Mr. Gooch, 53, King William-street, City.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL MANAGERS.—A FEMALE EX-PUPILE TEACHER desires a SITUATION as ASSISTANT. Testimonials satisfactory.

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Apply, by letter, to F. J., at Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Biscuit-lane, London.

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Address, E. F. G., Rev. J. Lawton's, Great Berkhamstead, Herts.

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Apply, stating age, terms, and references, to Mr. Kettle, Coggleshall.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

TITLE-DEEDS OF THE CHURCH.

WHAT ABOUT THEM?

"WHAT about them?" does the reader ask! Well, we are simply going to unroll them in his presence, and examine them, and discuss them, so that he may know what sort of grounds they have for their pretensions who say that the Church of England holds her estates, rent-charges, rates, offerings, glebes and mansees, and whatever else she reckons among her property, on a tenure as valid and inviolable as that by which any private gentleman in this country holds the broad acres which he inherits from his ancestry. We claim the fee-simple, the right absolute, of these possessions, for the people of England, represented by Parliament. Others claim it for the Church, as by law established. Which of these claims is best supported by history, law, and equity? The answer to this question must, of course, be governed by a strict examination of the title-deeds.

It has become necessary to institute such an examination afresh—afresh, we say, because it has more than once been done before, and that by men of extraordinary ability and learning. Indeed, the fields of history, ecclesiastical literature, canon and civil law, old chartularies and other muniments, have been indefatigably traversed, and keenly scanned, in search of whatever might throw light upon the question, and the results set down most conscientiously in works which may be found in any tolerable library. But not one man in ten thousand looks into these old treatises—has scarcely heard, perhaps, so much as their authors' names. While, on the other hand, there are thousands of clergymen, supposed by the public to be well up in the subject, who by dint of unhesitating assumption, and perpetual iteration, strive to produce an impression—an impression in which we are charitably bound to believe most of them ignorantly share—that the researches of the learned in past ages have settled the question of ownership as between the people and the Church, in favour of the latter. The thing has, at length, got beyond the bounds of decency—inasmuch that, in these days, Churchmen whose statement of historic facts goes right in the teeth of an overwhelming mass of historic evidence, take upon themselves to sneer at the want of information of which they are presumed to be guilty, who do not receive, as incontrovertible, *dicta* which are as unfounded as they are modern, and which, but a few hundred years ago, would have been but too thankfully insisted upon, but for their preposterous baselessness. It is time, we say, that these hollow, but loud-sounding assumptions should be brought to the test—and whatever they are worth will plainly enough appear, after a thorough and honest investigation of the Church's title-deeds.

The great bulk of Church endowments in this country—upwards of five-tenths, probably—consists of rent charges, or, in other words, commuted tithes. The Commutation Tithe Act, not yet thirty years of age, altered the mode of

assessing and collecting the annual value, but did not in any way affect the tenure, of this kind of property. The ownership, and the conditions of use, remain precisely what they were before the Act was passed. The adoption of the term "rent-charge," however, in lieu of "tithes," has very materially contributed to the spread of the notion, that the payments with which individuals are in the habit of voluntarily charging their landed estates, as a provision for different branches of their families, or in compensation for some service performed, and the payments which are now annually made to beneficed clergymen under that name, are analogous. We shall see, hereafter, how far such is the case. But, in order that we may see it clearly, it will be necessary to lay aside the modern term, and revert to the old one. It is principally of TITHES that we shall have to speak in the following papers—not, indeed, to the entire exclusion of other Church possessions, which, after all, are held, for the most part, by the same tenure—but because the main question upon which we are about to enter will be governed by the conclusions at which we shall arrive on this branch of it. Parochial tithes constitute, in point of fact, the provision for the pecuniary support of the Church of England. Episcopal and capitular estates are but buttresses to strengthen the main fabric, large, it is true, as compared with their use, but small in comparison of the entire amount of Church revenue. But so far as regards the Church "as by law established," the right to both rests upon the same foundation.

In discussing this question, it will be necessary, at the outset, to clear away, by careful definition, a cause of perpetual misunderstanding on this subject. Our inquiry will be whether such and such property primarily belongs to the Church of England. Now, there are two senses in which that descriptive title may be interpreted. Down to comparatively modern times, the Church of England meant the whole body of the people of England, as religiously organised, just as the State or the Commonwealth of England meant the whole body of the people of England, as politically organised. This is still the legal signification of the term. But this is not the sense in which the title is used in our day, nor the sense in which we shall use it for the purpose of our argument. When we speak of the Church of England, or the Church as by law established, we shall designate that body of persons in this realm, who constitute a communion on the basis of a professed agreement in the articles, creeds, formularies, offices, and rubric, set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and authorised by the Act of Uniformity. This communion may be looked at, with a view to logical distinction, as apart from the State—but it is always to be borne in mind, as a matter of historic fact, that, in this country, it never had a separate existence from the State. And it is only in virtue of this connexion that it can pretend to its national title. At any rate, it is in this limited sense that the phrase has come to be employed in the present day—and it must be borne in mind, throughout, that the question we are about to discuss relates to the title which *this communion*, thus defined, and thus connected, has to the ample possessions which are claimed for it exclusively.

As a matter of necessity, we can state the results of our investigations, in the form of a series of newspaper articles, only in a cursory and popular manner. It would be preposterous, in this place, to go into all the details, or to quote all the authorities, upon which our statements may rest. Such a complete and authoritative exposition of the subject may be hereafter given to the public in another form. Meanwhile, a sketch of the argument may be useful, if only in diverting attention from confident but unsupported assumptions, and directing it to trustworthy sources of information. All that we can pretend to, in the present short course of papers, is to lay before our readers an outline of the case

which we hold ourselves prepared to substantiate by ample evidence, and to show the nature and force of that evidence by occasional specimens. We do not anticipate, however, that the facts upon which we shall chiefly rely will be impugned. The evidence we shall have to adduce so uniformly converges upon one centre, and the separate lines of it have left such visible traces on the existing state of things, that, so long as the question is strictly adhered to, there cannot be much dispute as to the authority of the facts, however much there may be as to the inferences to be drawn from them.

One word more by way of preliminary explanation. We are about to challenge for the Imperial Parliament a full constitutional and equitable right to dispose of the bulk of what is called Church property as, in its wisdom, it shall at any time see fit. This will be the sole object of these papers. We shall leave wholly untouched the expediency of any particular set of measures grounded on such right. An heir-at-law, by prosecuting to the utmost his claims, as such, before a legal tribunal, does not thereby preclude himself from acting with generous consideration towards the party in wrongful possession, when his title to his estate has been recognised and established. Our present business is exclusively to settle the question of title—and we decline to mix up with this question any considerations which ought to, and probably will, affect Parliamentary action growing out of it. The first is an abstract issue—the second a practical. As to the first, we shall claim all that is due—as to the second, we shall refrain from making a single remark which will commit us to any particular course whether of demand or concession. But we wish it to be fully understood that the establishment of a right does not necessarily imply a rigid enforcement of it. What we may do if we please, and what we shall please to do if we may, must not be confounded as if they were one and the same thing. We have no doubt they will be—but, in the very outset of this inquiry, we record our protest against it.

LIBERATION SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MACCLESFIELD.—On the 23rd November Mr. Oulton, one of the society, met some friends of the society in the vestry of Townley-street Chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. S. Bowen, and delivered an address. A hearty vote of thanks was given to him, the chairman expressing his unqualified gratification at the spirit of the address, and his wish that it had been heard by a couple of thousand of the men of Macclesfield. A local committee was formed.

PRESTON.—On the 21st inst. an address on religious liberty was delivered in Grimshaw-street School-room by J. C. Williams, Esq., secretary of the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control." T. Simpson, Esq., occupied the chair. At the close of Mr. Williams's address the Rev. W. C. Squier moved a resolution, and urged the importance of local organisation. The Rev. T. Davies, who followed, did the same, and expressed his belief that the Liberation Society was one of the best worked societies in the country. The workings of the society had tended to give the Dissenters such a position as they otherwise could not have attained for a great length of time. The Rev. R. Slate moved, and Mr. Kearley seconded, the appointment of a Local Committee, and Messrs. Haslam and Leach proposed a vote of thanks to the deputation. The chairman, in the course of the proceedings, said that possibly it might be said by some that their opposition to Church-rates was owing in a great measure to their wish to save their pockets; and to bring the matter to bear in his own case, instead of paying these Church-rates, he would increase his subscription from 2*l.* to 5*l.*

PONTYPOOL.—On Monday week a meeting of the society was held at Crane-street Chapel, Pontypool, when its principles were advocated before a numerous and respectable audience. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the College, was chairman, and delivered an excellent opening address. The Rev. E. Jacob, the society's South Wales agent, spoke in Welsh, and was heartily applauded; and then the chairman introduced Dr. Foster, the other member of the deputation, as a gentleman who had recently appeared before a Committee of the House of Lords, and who

"coolly and nobly bore the cross-examination, and the rather ill-natured badgering of the Bishop of London." After he had spoken Mr. Herbert Daniel proposed a resolution in favour of the principles which had been so clearly and forcibly urged. Mr. Charles Davies and the Rev. W. Morgan followed, as also the Rev. S. Pryce, of Abersychan, and Mr. W. Conway. The last named gentleman said that the society did more work than any other in existence, and that he felt it right to increase his subscriptions.

THE MEETING AT BRISTOL.—There is to be a meeting of the friends of the Liberation Society, this evening, at Bristol, which has called forth a scurrilous article in the local *Times*, which devotes a column and a-half to denunciation of "the Sacrilegious Society," and those who represent it. The following extract will give an idea of the spirit of this effusion:—

We perceive that one of our local magistrates, Mr. H. O. Wills, takes the chair on this occasion. He has, doubtless, had before him many a man for being found on certain premises with intent to commit a felony. We believe he never assisted to incarcerate any one who was more guilty under this head than the two delegates at whose orations he will preside on Wednesday next, and to whose predatory purposes he innocently and unwittingly, we dare say, gives a legal sanction. He ought, if he had the power, send them both down to the New Cut as persons "intending to commit a felony" and a sacrilege too.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(From the *Wesleyan Times*).

But we think the substantial harmony of sentiment between the Wesleyan Methodists and the society which Mr. Miall so worthily represents, will be yet more evident if we consider the account he gives of what is supposed to be comprehended under the phrase "separation of Church and State." To the insinuation that the abolition of Church-rates is sought merely as a stepping-stone to that consummation, he manfully and truly replies, Why, we have been separating the Church from the State for the last thirty years, and have done more than half the work already. Exactly so; and to which of the measures here referred to do we Wesleyan Methodists object? The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was a separation of the Church from the State. Do Wesleyan Methodists find fault with that? On the contrary, they have freely availed themselves of it; for, though some had no scruples about taking the sacrament kneeling, nearly all objected to the desecration of a holy sacrament into a municipal test, as well as to the exclusion from civil office of well-qualified citizens merely because Dissenters. Catholic Emancipation was a measure of the same tendency. On this subject we were certainly divided; yet, there can be no doubt as to the opinion of the great majority. About the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, there can be no doubt, either as to its effect upon the Church Establishment or as to the feelings of Methodists. What we think of the Marriage Act, we have shown by obtaining licences for our own chapels. We need not further pursue the enumeration. Of a hundred measures, every one of which severed some link of connexion between Church and State, where is the one that we Wesleyans disapproved? Well, but when will the disavowment be complete? "When we have put an end to all inequalities arising out of religious differences, then," says Mr. Miall, "there will be no connexion between the Church and the State." If Mr. G. Osborn is content with any such inequalities, he stands alone. Every sound-hearted Methodist demands a legal equality; and when the worthy missionary secretary comes to meditate, like Lord Macaulay's New Zealander, over the destruction of a system which makes the Premier a Prelate-maker, he may rest assured that, as far as Wesleyan Methodists are concerned, he will be alone in his grief.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The Vestry of St. George's-in-the-East has unanimously carried a resolution requesting Mr. Bryan King to resign the office of rector, as his continuance in that post is incompatible with the peace of a parish which can no longer recognise Mr. King as its spiritual director or guide. A resolution to support Mr. Allen, the lecturer, was passed, and it was resolved to petition Parliament for an amendment of the Church Discipline Act.

Mr. King, the rector, is still too ill to take any part of the parochial duty, and the morning service of Sunday was performed by the Rev. C. F. Lowder, of the Mission Chapel, Welclose-square. On previous Sundays the friends of the rector have been admitted privately into the church before the commencement of the service, and have retained the choristers' seats for them until their arrival. On Sunday morning some of the parishioners managed to anticipate their opponents, and obtained possession of the seats, which they held so pertinaciously that even the officiating minister was not allowed to sit down. The church was crowded with men, a large number of those present being policemen in their uniforms. During the morning service, Mr. Mackonochie, a brother of one of the curates, directed the attention of the police to a gentleman who was "saying" the responses in a somewhat emphatic manner, instead of intoning them. His name and address were demanded, and while the controversy on this point was going on, Mr. Herbert, the chief constable of the parish, interposed, and directed the gentleman to go to the vestry while he sought

for the churchwarden, as he did not think Mr. Mackonochie was entitled to prefer the complaint. On reaching the vestry it turned out that the gentleman was the churchwarden of one of the parishes in Southampton, and as he protested that he had a right to say the responses in any way he thought fit, nothing more was said about the matter. Mr. Lowder preached, and if he had not turned his back to the congregation at the close of the sermon, the service would have passed over in comparative quietness. This custom, which is strongly objected to by the parishioners, provoked a violent outbreak of feeling, which it was impossible for the police or anybody else to check. The afternoon litany service was of the usual character. It was assailed with groaning, yelling, and hissing, from beginning to end. At its close Mr. Lowder proceeded from the church to the Mission House in Calvert-street. He had hardly left the church-gates when a crowd of between 150 and 200 people scampered after him, hooting him, and calling him by the roughest and most opprobrious names. He proceeded down Gravel-lane, where on meeting a walking funeral, he raised his hat and remained uncovered while it passed. The mob jostled the mourners, principally women, who shrieked and cried, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the bearers of the coffin could keep it upon their shoulders. An arm of the London Docks crosses Gravel-lane, and this is traversed by a drawbridge. On it twenty or thirty policemen, who had followed the crowd, made a sudden dart forward, and blockaded the bridge, so that the crowd could not pass. A determined fight ensued between the people and the police; but while it was going on Mr. Lowder was able to make his way to Calvert-street, and thus escaped the ill-usage to which, in all probability, he would have been subjected. The evening service was not much disturbed, although there was a larger congregation than on any previous occasion. The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie preached a sermon, which was remarkable for its eloquence and simplicity, and which held the congregation in close attention from beginning to end. Owing to the judicious arrangements which were made by Mr. Churchwarden Thompson and the superintendent of police, the church was cleared without difficulty.

On Monday the superintendent of the K division of police applied to the magistrate of the Thames Police Court for summonses against individuals who are charged with contravening the Act of Queen Mary, passed in 1553. The summonses were made out.

THE IRISH CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.

For the third time Dublin has raised its voice in favour of the Pope and against the progress of Italian freedom. The assemblage of the metropolitan clergy, under the Apostolic Delegate, and the meeting of the Catholic young men, have been followed up by a rather promiscuous gathering of the inhabitants of Kingstown, who met on Sunday after Mass to add their contribution of talk to the general fund of sympathetic speechifying which has been so lavishly poured out during the present dreary month of November. Two o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting, at which time a pretty numerous audience was got together, including several respectable persons residing in Kingstown and its neighbourhood. Mr. Waldron, one of the members for Tipperary, and hitherto unsuspected of Ultramontane leanings, was the chairman, and opened the proceedings in a brief speech, in the course of which the hon. gentleman made a fierce attack upon the *Globe* newspaper for a recent article which appeared in that journal drawing a parallel between the Emperor of China and the Pope, and for the insertion of which Mr. Waldron held Lord John Russell responsible. Having discharged this barrel from his revolver, the speaker took a shot at Lords Ellenborough and Derby. He said:—

Gentlemen, we have seen the extraordinary spectacle of a late Minister of the Crown subscribing to purchase arms for the rebels against the authority of the Pope. ("Oh, oh!") To realise the enormity of this act let us picture to ourselves what would have been the state of feeling in England if, for example, an ex-governor of Rome had sent a contribution for the purchase of arms to John Mitchell here in 1848 (hear), or if an ex-Minister of the Crown in France had sent arms to Nana Sahib. (Hear, hear.) But, monstrous as this act was, is it not natural to expect something of this kind from one of the Cabinet of Lord Derby, who, within this year, declared that the Papal States were the plague-spot of Italy?

The chairman was followed by a group of speakers, including two J.P.'s, and Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P. for King's County. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That while the spiritual authority of the successor of St. Peter is recognised by the Catholic world, irrespective of his temporal power, yet it is necessary, for the free government of the Church, that the Pope should be an independent Sovereign.

That the interests of nations forbid the spiritual head of 200,000,000 Catholics to be the subject of any State or Sovereign; that the Catholic people of Ireland feel deep sorrow at the troubles which oppress the Supreme Pontiff—troubles fomented by foreign intrigue, aided by the enemies of the Catholic faith all over the world.

That the enlightened liberality displayed by his Holiness Pius IX., when called to the throne, proves that his anxiety for the amelioration of his subjects is only surpassed by his paternal solicitude for the spiritual welfare of his faithful children.

The superiors and students of Maynooth College have forwarded an address of sympathy to the Pope. They conclude by prostrating themselves at the feet of his Holiness.

The pastoral address of the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, in reference to the Catholic University, was read in all the churches and chapels

of the archdiocese of Dublin, and, in conformity with its injunctions, next Sunday will be appropriated to the collection of funds to sustain and perpetuate its establishment.

THE CHURCH-RATE DEFENCE MOVEMENT.—The clergy of the "rural-decanal" division of Shepton Mallet held a meeting at Wells on the 17th inst., and resolved:—"That it is highly expedient that parochial petitions, to as large a number as possible, against the unconditional abolition of Church-rates, should be prepared forthwith for presentation in the ensuing session of Parliament, and that the following is recommended by this meeting as a parochial petition from the several parishes within this rural deanery." The petition is substantially the same as that adopted by the sixty odd archdeacons.

MR. NEWDEGATE, M.P., ON CHURCH-RATES.—At the annual dinner of the Rugby and Droitwich Agricultural Society at the former town, on Thursday, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., made a speech on public affairs. He congratulated himself as having last session prevented an attempt made to throw open the Chancellorship of Ireland to Roman Catholics. He then alluded in the following terms to Church-rates:—

There was another question in the discussion of which I took a prominent part—I allude to Church-rates. Any one who has attended these meetings and has seen the character of the clergy and the manner in which they perform the important functions entrusted to them—any one who witnesses the vast amount of good they effect, and the cordiality with which they are everywhere received, must feel that it is the duty of Englishmen to resist all attempts that may be made to destroy and overturn the Establishment. I have seen the success of the agitation against Church-rates, and there are many reasons which account for that success. For many years a large portion of the population have been growing up who, refusing to accept of the ministrations of the Church, naturally felt discontented at contributing to its support; and I am sorry to say that year after year, in consequence of a combination between the more violent Dissenters and the Roman Catholics, the majorities in the House of Commons against Church-rates have increased. People were led to believe that the Church is wealthy, and that the money is not needed, but those who advance these statements do not seem to be aware that there is at this moment a feeling in favour of Church extension which would require no less than 6,000,000*l.*, derived from voluntary contributions, to meet. (Hear, hear.) I have seen Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell give way after a most gallant defence. I have seen them deserted by their followers, until at last they were compelled to yield the principle of the abolition of Church-rates. The House of Commons is not a body that you can turn and twist round your little finger, and I thought it better, therefore, to meet the rate as it stood, and proposed to Parliament that Church-rates should be abolished, and that where they had been paid seven years, a rate of 2*d.* in the pound, should be levied upon the county; and thus, whilst securing under the administration of the present authorities sufficient funds to maintain the fabric of the Church, another provision might be made for its support by voluntary contributions. About 100 members of the House of Commons voted for my motion; but you know that a wise proposal often does not succeed. I shall, however, persevere, in the full conviction that Parliament will not inflict so gross an injustice on 80 per cent. of the parishes of the country, as to rob their inhabitants of that provision for the ministrations of that Church which they value as conferring upon the country inestimable benefits.

MR. WM. BROWN AND THE ANNUITY-TAX.—Mr. Brown, whose incarceration by the Annuity-tax agents recently created such a feeling of indignation in our city, has spiritedly and generously handed to the United Presbyterian Congregation, Lothian-road, the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, the amount collected and paid for his liberation from Calton gaol. The money has been given to be distributed among the poor of the congregation, and it is hardly necessary to add that it has been accepted cordially, and with appropriate expressions of approval of the manly and conscientious resistance offered to the unjust impost by the generous donor.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

EDUCATIONAL TESTS IN SCOTLAND.—On Thursday a meeting was held of the Edinburgh committee appointed in February last to promote the carrying out of the resolutions adopted at a meeting held in Queen-street Hall, in favour of the abolition of the tests in the parochial schools, and of the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the state of education in Scotland. The committee resolved to promote a bill for the abolition of the test immediately on the meeting of Parliament; and it was also agreed that a deputation should wait on the Lord-Advocate on the subject during the present week.

THE REV. T. DALE AND THE LAITY OF ST. PANCRAS.—On Thursday a deputation of the laity of St. Pancras waited upon the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., for the purpose of presenting an address, signed by upwards of 600 parishioners, expressing a hope that he would relinquish his determination to resign his incumbency. The Rev. Thomas Dale said in reply, that he felt deeply grateful for an attachment and esteem of which he acknowledged himself wholly undeserving, but painfully precluded by difficulties which could not be overcome from acceding to a request which it was most gratifying to receive, and with which it would be, were it practicable, still more gratifying to comply. It was his purpose to have officiated amongst them for the last time on January 1, 1860. But it was the opinion of the Bishop, of his expected successor, and, he believed, of the great majority of the district incumbents, that the ecclesiastical administration of St. Pancras should be assimilated as nearly as possible to that of other parishes in the diocese, and that if an application were made to Parliament for this purpose his

(Mr. Dale's) continuance for a time in the incumbency might materially promote its success. He had accordingly consented to postpone his legal avoidance until the prospects of the approaching session of Parliament could be in some measure ascertained.

THE BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.—The Rev. E. Beccles (just appointed) is the fourth Bishop of Sierra Leone, his three predecessors having fallen victims to the dreadful climate.

THE DENIA CASE IN SPAIN.—The intervention of our Government has been successful in putting an end to this question, and in consequence of Mr. Buchanan's representations to the Spanish Government, Mr. Graham has been secured from further annoyance.—*Daily News*.

PROTESTANTISM IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Protestant service has been opened for the Nestorians of Constantinople. The number of evangelical services held in that city every Sunday, amounts now to thirty-two, which, on an average, are attended by about 3,000 persons.

THE TOBERMORY SEQUESTRATION CASE.—The Court of Session (second division) delivered a final judgment on Wednesday on the petition of Mr. Joel for recall of the sequestration granted to Mr. William Gill, at Tobermory, in the Island of Mull, in August, 1858. The petitioner sought the recall of the sequestration on the following grounds:—

1. Because, the designation of the bankrupt in the petition for sequestration was in itself so inaccurate, defective, and insufficient as to come short of the requisites of the Bankruptcy Act of 1856. 2. Because the process of sequestration was a fraudulent scheme on the part of the bankrupt to obtain his protection and discharge without due notice to his creditors, and without allowing them due facilities for protecting their interests.

The judges, by a majority of three to one, dismissed the petition, holding that the designation given by the bankrupt, though not full, was sufficient, there being no special statutory designation requisite, and that the allegations of the present petitioner were insufficient to support a case of fraud. Lord Benholme dissented from the judgment, holding the designation to be imperfect.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. FREDERICK LEONARD, LL.B. (late of Ross), has accepted an invitation from the Baptist church meeting in Zion Chapel, Hereford, to become their pastor. He purposes commencing his duties on the first Sunday in December.

THE REV. G. W. CONDER.—We are sorry to announce that the esteemed pastor of Belgrave Chapel finds it again necessary to retire from the active duties of his ministry, owing to the state of his throat. The rev. gentleman announced this decision to his congregation on Sunday morning. He stated that when he returned from the Continent, his throat was so much better that he hoped he should be able to resume active duty permanently, but, after one or two Sundays' exertions, combined with the unusual severity of the weather, his complaint returned, and his medical man prohibited his continuing to preach, and ordered him to a warmer climate. Mr. Conder, we believe, proposes to spend the winter at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and will probably be absent six months or so.—*Leeds Mercury*.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.—The church and congregation assembling in this place of worship have just celebrated the third anniversary of the settlement of their pastor, the Rev. A. M. Henderson. On Thursday evening, November 17th, a general meeting was held in the school-rooms adjoining the chapel, when about 350 sat down to an excellent tea, provided under the kind superintendence of the ladies, to whom great praise is due for the admirable manner in which everything was conducted. After tea a public meeting was held, the Rev. A. M. Henderson presiding, when able and interesting addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Tidman, Rev. Paxton Hood, and Rev. Mr. Burns, as also by several friends, deacons, and members of the church. After singing the Doxology the meeting, which was throughout highly gratifying to both pastor and people, then separated. The Rev. James Fleming, having an important engagement elsewhere, was obliged to leave at an early hour in the evening.

OVER DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. R. P. Clarke, who has been pastor of Duckworth-street Independent Church for eleven years, has resigned his pastoral charge. On Sunday, the 20th instant, he preached his farewell sermon to a deeply impressed congregation of 1,400 people. On Wednesday, the 23rd, there was a tea-meeting in the large school-room belonging to the congregation, attended by 800 persons, for the purpose of presenting him with testimonials of their regard, consisting of a valedictory address beautifully engrossed on vellum, a splendid writing-desk, and a purse of 120*l*. These testimonials were presented by one of the deacons in the name of the church and congregation. The rev. gentleman responded in appropriate and feeling terms, and referred to the kindness of the people, and the success of his ministry among them, the great happiness he had enjoyed as their pastor, and his deep regret at parting from them. The sole cause of his leaving them was, that the climate of the district did not agree with his constitution, and was injurious to his health. Other ministers had left the neighbourhood from the same cause; and were now, in health and energy, filling important charges in other parts of the kingdom. Ministers from Blackburn, and those of Darwen, were present at the meeting to express their sympathy with all

concerned; and to testify the pleasure they had enjoyed in Mr. Clarke's fellowship, their high esteem for his personal and ministerial character, and their best wishes for his future usefulness and happiness. His great success in the past, and the strong attachment of his people, were a sufficient guarantee for the future. He had prompted the people to build, and he had filled a large and handsome chapel, which is entirely free from debt. And the noble school-room in which they were assembled, as well as their elegant chapel, would be a standing memorial of Mr. Clarke's efficiency and work.—*From a Correspondent*.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—A large and influential meeting of the members of the University of Oxford was held in the dining-hall of Queen's College on Friday evening, for the purpose of hearing from Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Venerable Archdeacon Mackenzie, who has undertaken to head this mission, a statement of the plans and prospects in connexion with it. The Provost of Queen's presided. Archdeacon Mackenzie having addressed the meeting, Sir George Grey urged the necessity of forming centres of civilisation and Christianity in Central Africa as the most effectual way of extending their commerce and empire, and in proof of that, adverted to what had taken place in New Zealand and other countries. He expressed his belief that the greater part of Central Africa would eventually be civilised and evangelised, and evince a desire to be annexed to Great Britain. With such prospects they could not enter on a nobler work, and it was most cheering to see the two great universities of this country going hand in hand in an undertaking which held out such hopes of success, and would shower down blessings which would extend from generation to generation. After a vote of thanks to Sir George Grey and Archdeacon Mackenzie the meeting separated.

ERITH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On Tuesday the 22nd instant a public recognition of the Rev. Samuel March, late of Fetter-lane Chapel, as pastor of the newly formed church in this place, was held. The Rev. T. Waterman, secretary of the Kent Association, opened the service. The Rev. Spencer Pearsall, of London, gave a clear and comprehensive statement of the nature and constitution of a Christian church. Mr. Barnard gave an interesting account of the origin and progress of the cause. The Rev. C. Gilbert offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., gave an affectionate address to the pastor on the responsibilities and duties of the ministerial office, and the Rev. Henry Christopherson, of New College, preached an impressive sermon on the duties of church members, and the importance of illustrating in their lives the Gospel preached on the Sabbath. Between the afternoon and evening services a tea-meeting was held in the school-room, which was most tastefully decorated with evergreens and mottoes of welcome to the newly elected pastor. At this meeting it was stated that the church, which was opened in April last, and is an ornament to this delightful and rapidly increasing suburb, was built at a cost of 2,000*l*, of which only 550*l*. remained unpaid. Towards this amount the Rev. C. Gilbert, the former minister, through whose agency the building was erected, stated that, in addition to the 1,500*l*. which he had already procured, he had the promise of 200*l*. in various sums upon condition that the whole debt be paid by March. In a few moments the sum of 55*l*. was collected in the room, and it is earnestly hoped that before the time named the church will be entirely free from debt.

WORKING MEN'S MEETING.—A public meeting, very largely attended by the working-classes, was held last Monday evening at Surrey Chapel, the Rev. Newman Hall in the chair. The speakers were working-men who had been reclaimed from intemperance. Mr. Thompson, travelling tinker, said he was once a terrible drunkard, but he took the pledge twenty-one years ago; it had given him a happy home, had led him to become a member of a Christian church, and, by God's help, he meant to stick to it. Mr. Salmon, scavenger, formerly a scholar in Surrey Chapel Sunday-school, had been several times in prison through drink; had become an infidel through drinking companions; but, by the influence of his little boy, a member of the Band of Hope, he had signed the pledge. Now he had a happy home, and a happy heart, for he had a hope through Christ of eternal life. He entreated Christians to help the temperance cause, and to try to do good to poor scavengers, for they had souls worth saving. Mr. Watford, sewer-flusher, as a teetotaler, could do his dirty work better than he had ever done with the drink. Mr. Vanner, plasterer, had been a Sunday-school teacher and church-member, but fell through drink. By the influence of his two sons he signed the pledge fifteen months ago; and was restored to the Christian church. Mr. Scrschell, chemical works, had lost an arm and had broken ribs through drink; had sold his wife's clothes and his children's to buy beer; but teetotalism had made him happy, had brought him to Christ; he and his wife were church-members, and his children at school. He had lately worked thirty hours right on, stoking, with his one arm, and no one to help him to get out the clinkers, and he was sure he never could have done it had he been drinking beer. Mr. Payne, stonemason, had been in three hospitals through drink. Mr. Nisbet, sailor, had tried drinking twenty years; it had kept him from being captain of a ship, and kept him outside the church; he had now tried teetotalism, and found it good for the soul and the body, and meant to stand by it at sea or on shore. Mr. Simmonds, plater, the first month

after he signed, went out of a miserable tenement at two shillings and ninepence a-week, into a ten-pound house, with eight rooms. He advised working-men who wanted better dwellings, and who wanted to get the franchise, to become teetotalers. He now occupied a house at 30*l*. rent; he had a teetotal wife, a teetotal daughter, teetotal friends, peace from January to December, and, above all, Jesus came and abode in their dwelling as he did with Mary and Martha and Lazarus. A large number of working-men signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

Correspondence.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your impression of this week, you have transcribed from the *Newcastle Chronicle* certain statements about the "Sunderland revival," and my antagonism to the movement. I wish you had seen my reply to their statements; but let me give you the substance. I have certainly denounced female public preaching and teaching, but I have done this in common with nearly all the ministers of this town—and I have censured the *modus operandi* of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer in their efforts to accomplish conversion, because I thought it flagrantly illegitimate in itself, and calculated to delude the masses—nor have I stood alone in this censure. There is scarcely a minister, I believe not one, whether Established or Dissenting, in the town, outside the pale of Methodism, who has not in some way signified his disapproval of their proceedings. Certainly not one has identified himself with the movement, nor do I think they have any faith in it as a genuine work of the Holy Ghost. A strong confirmation of this opinion is the fact, that as the alleged revival came with the Palmers, so it has departed with them; for the public meetings since they left have been by no means largely attended—in fact, there has been a decided fall-off. I sincerely regret even to seem opposed to what is called a revival, but my conscience before God has urged me to the course I have pursued.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sunderland, Nov. 26.

ARTHUR A. REES.

ANOTHER TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN THE "AUTHORISED VERSION" OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the edition now before me (pica crown 4to, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1838), at 1 Sam. xii. 4, 5, in each verse the word "ought" occurs for "sought."

Yours truly,

Plymouth, Nov. 26, 1859.

F. N.

THE "NEW SECT" AT BIRMINGHAM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your last number appears an extract from the *Birmingham Post*, stating that, "at special church-meetings held at Bond-street Chapel, Birmingham, it has been resolved to have a plurality of elders to take the oversight of the church; to administer baptism without delay to every penitent believer, &c.; to afford an opportunity at the breaking of bread every Lord's day, for mutual teaching; to cease to sanction the singing of praise on the part of unbelievers; to renounce all human creeds, to give up pew-rents and collections for church funds; and to substitute the designation 'Church of Christ meeting,' &c., for that of 'Baptist Church.' Mr. Chew has requested members of the church and others would cease to style him 'reverend.'"

This being, happily, an age in which every man has a right to adopt what creed, or form of church polity he pleases, with the new views embraced by the individuals in Bond-street, Birmingham, no one has any authority to interfere; but there was one matter not alluded to in the above quoted article, which, of course, was an omission.

I cannot believe that individuals so extremely rigid, punctilious, and self-denying as those constituting this "new sect" appear to be, can have done so much violence to their consciences as to retain possession of a place of worship built by the exertions, and with the money, of those who designed it expressly for a "Baptist chapel," in which were to be preached doctrines in accordance with the Baptist confession of faith, and of a church and congregation holding the views, and constituted according to the method, which obtains among Congregationalists; and therefore, of course, Mr. Chew and those who act with him have handed Bond-street Chapel over to its trustees, and, in order to be quite apostolic in their location, have taken "an upper room." If, however, they still hold possession, I would put it to them, as conscientious men, whether they can continue to do so, as at present they are appropriating to one object a building erected for another. I ask them whether they feel quite sure the money contributed to the establishment of a Baptist church would have been bestowed, could it have been foreseen that Congregationalism was to be supplanted by something else. Every principle of equity I conceive calls upon them to retire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

November 26, 1859.

R. H. J.

STATE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—"A Shareholder" sends the *Times* a report of the surveyors appointed to examine the ship at Holyhead, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the contract to fit her for sea had been honestly carried out. As a general result of this document, we may state that the ship is declared to be materially defective in some of the points most essential to her nautical qualities, and in a state in which it would be "imprudent to send her to sea on a lengthened voyage." The "Shareholder" calls special attention to one point, viz., "that the water cannot at present be confined to one compartment in the ship—which, vitiating the great principle of that safety which had been promised to the public, calls for indignant rebuke." Mr. G. Bayley, one of the survivors, denies the correctness of this inference.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

SKETCH OF THE WELSH MOVEMENT.

In a sixpenny volume the Rev. Evan Davies has collected together a number of letters from ministers of various denominations relative to the revival movement in Wales during the present year. We could have wished that Mr. Davies had drawn up a sketch of the Welsh revivals more likely to secure attention than these fragmentary letters. The volume, however, gives fuller information, though in a scattered shape, as to what has occurred in the Principality than we have elsewhere met with.

According to the account given by the Rev. Evan Davies, of Crugybar, the revival commenced in Cardiganshire, at a place called Ysbytty Ystwyth.

A Wesleyan minister, of the name of Jones, recently returned from America, full of the American fire, was the means of producing kindred feelings in some of the Ysbytty people, both Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists; especially in a Methodist minister of the name of Morgan. They established a series of prayer-meetings conjointly. These meetings were held nightly, in the two chapels alternately, for about two months, and by that time more than 200 persons had been added to the Church. The Lord saw, heard, and poured out his Spirit. This took place about Christmas, and in a few weeks the upper part of the county was in a blaze.

Rev. Joseph Morgan, writing in August, says of the Rev. D. Morgan:—

By his labours chiefly, with those of other respected brethren, such as the Rev. T. Edwards, Penllwyn, and Mr. James, Rhiwbwys, this county has become thoroughly pervaded with the most fervid religious feeling. The converts therein number about 9,000. "This thing" has by this time extended to the counties of Carmarthen and Brecknock, and a great company have united themselves to the Lord there. It has also extended to the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth, and many hundreds in each of these counties have enlisted into the army of the Lamb.

Mr. Morgan believes that there never has been such a revival in Wales, if, indeed, in the world. The Rev. W. Evans, of Aberayron, writes that in many places such a powerful influence attends the meetings that hardly any man can withstand it without feeling some serious apprehensions about his spiritual state. In some neighbourhoods, whole congregations have become professors of religion. He thus describes the previous state of religion in the Principality:—

That may be characterised by a sad state of indifference concerning religion in the majority of hearers—a lamentable lack of the spirit of prayer in the churches—praying people were becoming fewer in number from year to year—and in many places prayer-meetings were almost wholly neglected. Some churches were considerably smaller than they had been; others, though they were receiving some additions from time to time from the youth of the congregations, had to see great numbers of the adults and aged among them standing aloof from the Church of God. And, as a natural consequence, a great laxity obtained in the public morals of the people,—drunkenness was increasing with rapid strides among us,—the words of the Saviour were being verified, "And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold,"—many that were once hopeful professors of religion were fallen away, and become utter strangers to it.

Some of the characteristics of the present movement are thus adverted to:—

The youth of our congregations are nearly all the subjects of deep religious impressions. Many of them seem as if filled with the spirit of prayer. Very young people, yea, children from ten to fourteen years of age, gather together to hold prayer-meetings, and pray very fervently. I have never witnessed so much willingness in candidates for church-membership to put on the entire form of the Christian religion, and exercise themselves in all religious duties, as I do now. We have invariably impressed on the male candidates the importance of family religion, and they invariably and promptly promise to establish family worship at once. About 200 have been added to the churches under my care. In some places 200 and 300, &c., have been received. Many churches have been doubled—many small congregations have now become large and strong. I think there is hardly a church among all the denominations of orthodox faith that has not received great additions to its members. The majority have received from fifty to seventy each. Many have received from 100 to 300. From all the accounts I have received, the number through all the county cannot be less [*i.e.*, in the beginning of May] than 10,000 among all denominations received during the past four months.

Mr. Davies adds to this statement the remark that a more recent estimate of the additions to the churches in that one county makes the number to mount up to 15,000, out of a population of somewhat less than 80,000, or about one-fifth of the whole population has been added to the previous membership. The Rev. J. Lewis, of Heullan, Carmarthenshire, contrasts the present with the previous revivals. In 1840 the Rev. Mr. Finney excited much stir in the Principality:—

The excitement gradually subsided, a reaction took place; the Church sank into a state of torpor; many of the new converts were dismissed—more remained like withered trees, without signs of vitality; the prayer-meetings gradually decayed; and within a few months, I found it impossible to resist the conviction that the spiritual tone of the Church, on the whole, was not elevated, nor the moral character of the neighbourhood

improved. The fruit bore no proportion to the blossoms.

In 1850 there was another revival, when the extremes of the former movement were avoided:—

No new organisations were formed; no revival meetings were held; no means to excite the sensational and social feelings were employed. The tendency to make a public profession of religion was not encouraged; but the genuine conversion of souls was sought with an ardour and earnestness, I had not witnessed before. This revival, for several months, was almost exclusively confined within the church—Conversion and Revival of professors were aimed at. It gradually expanded.

Mr. Jones, of Crugybar, adverts to the absence of the physical effects seen in Ireland, but jumping is occasionally indulged in. The Rev. W. Jenkins, of Brynmawr, also says:—

We have not witnessed here the sufferings, the agonies, and horrors of convinced souls in Ireland. All was quiet, but very solemn. Many were deeply impressed. In some of our evening services, there was scarcely a tearless eye to be seen throughout the chapel. The converts vary in age from twelve to eighty years. Many of the most depraved characters have been reformed. In numerous cases the change has been great indeed.

The Rev. John Davies, of Aberaman, Aberdare, remarks:—

I have been a church-member for twenty-four years, and a minister for thirteen years, and I had never before seen jumping in the church. I must say that, as it was a characteristic of the old Welsh revivals, I am very glad that I have seen a genuine and a powerful specimen of it. Viewed in a cold spirit, at a distance, I have no doubt it looks like fanaticism and extravagance, and will be pronounced as such. But, say what you will, there is something grand and soul-elevating in it, when it arises from heavenly ecstasy and fullness of love.

According to the same writer, at Ebenezer Church, Aberdare, the awakening has been truly extraordinary. Hundreds under the deepest impression have been added to the church.

The oldest members say they have never seen anything like this. There I have seen old Christians of forty, fifty, and sixty years' standing in the church—men of undoubted piety and weighty character—over-filled with joy, get up in the middle of the sermon, prayer-meeting, or the sacrament, and praise God aloud, invite sinners to the Saviour, and sing most sweetly the praises of the Lamb.

A revivalist incident in Breconshire:—

On a week-day evening a prayer-meeting was held in a dwelling-house in one of the dingles running up between the lofty and barren mountains of the neighbourhood. In this meeting something strange and powerful was experienced. The young people could not refrain from singing. They sang all the way home. It was not common singing. The new tunes, cold, formal, and straitened as most of them are, had no share in it; it was the old heavenly unctuous and heart-singing of days gone by.

The Rev. W. Griffiths, of Llanharan, states that the neighbourhood generally is altered in its morals and habits. The places of worship are thronged; the alehouses are emptied. There is great seriousness to be seen in people's countenances as you walk the roads. The following incident is related by the Rev. B. Williams, of Dowlais, near Merthyr:—

Morlais Castle is a place where, on fine Sunday mornings, scores of the worst characters (from the iron works) meet to drink and fight. They buy the beer on Saturday night, and carry it up there about four o'clock on Sunday morning. There is no house near; they cannot, therefore, get the drink in any other way. You may imagine what a den of wickedness that place is on Sunday morning. On a fine Sunday morning in June last, about twenty young lads could be seen wending their way thither, who reached the polluted spot about half-past five. There were scores of the characters mentioned in the place before them, who had already commenced their evil doings. One young lad said to them, that they had come to hold a prayer-meeting, at which idea the drunkards scorned. But at such a welcome they were not discouraged. A Testament was opened and a part of a chapter read; a hymn was sung, and most melodious it was in the breeze of the morning. By this time all had become quite serious. Not a laugh or a jest passed—nothing was heard but prayer and praise. Many a rough face was bathed with tears. When the meeting closed every one went home. All was serious and quiet. The beer was thrown away. Many swore emphatically that they would never go to Morlais Castle again for such a purpose. Many of them are known to have kept their word. This was continued for several Sabbath mornings, and in less than a month hundreds met on the highest summit of Morlais Castle to worship the Creator. This fact needs no comment. We must wait till the day of judgment to know what amount of good was done through this simple instrumentality. These young lads would, after the evening service at the chapel, meet in the woods, and by themselves hold a prayer-meeting, and at ten o'clock at night the hills and woods would echo the praises of God; and, my dear brother, the effect was most thrilling. In calling these things to mind I can hardly restrain my feelings.

Most of the writers lay great stress upon the good influence of the united prayer-meetings of different denominations. "Episcopalians, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, and Baptists," says the Rev. Thomas Roes, of Beaufort, "most heartily unite in these heavenly exercises." In describing "a very extraordinary meeting" at Merthyr, the Rev. Evan Jones says:—

The heaven was so near the earth, that we seemed uncertain whether we were in the body or out of it;

and some prayed that they might be dismissed, as they were willing to depart. Parents were seen falling on their knees there and then to pray for their children, and children for their parents. The earth was thirsting, the heavens pouring; the churches crying "Come near," and God replying, "I am coming." The two o'clock meeting was over, and many hearts were giving thanks for what was received, and ready to break with longing for more. The seven o'clock meeting came—a heavenly sound was heard in the song of praise, in the reading, and in the prayer. We never felt anything like that. Here, were religious stoics weeping like a shower; there, young girls falling on the necks of their mothers, crying for mercy; in another place might be seen young lads praying for the salvation of their companions, till the whole congregation was drowned in tears.

The members of Mr. Jones's church were increased some 35 per cent., and they had established female and young men's prayer-meetings in addition to the ordinary meetings of the church. The Rev. T. Rees, of Beaufort, says:—

We have no physical manifestations except tears and sobbing. Occasionally a few old warm-hearted professors, at the close of the service, repeat, or rather chant, striking passages of Scripture and old scriptural hymns, and the effect is generally overpowering. The awakening in this district differs from that in the northern parts of the counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, and Cardigan. There the young converts take the lead in the singing and chanting, while here the older professors do it.

The Rev. David Griffiths, of Bethell, near Carnarvon, reports that in many districts of Merionethshire nearly the whole adult population are recognised members of one or the other of the Christian denominations. Respecting the prayer-meetings in Carnarvonshire, he says:—

Our religious meetings now often continue till eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and scores of people retire from them to weep and to pray till the sun of another day dawns upon them. During the silent watches of the night the rocks of our country are to be heard resounding to the voice of prayer and praise, and our majestic mountains testify as to the greatness of the work that is being carried on among us. Yesterday week a prayer-meeting for quarrymen was held on one of the mountains between the Dinorwic and Bethesda slate-quarries. About 4,000 persons attended, and the Lord graciously met his people.

Mr. Griffiths further says that in Wales, as in Ireland, there have been many cases of physical prostration, and of almost miraculous conversion.

Whole congregations have been so influenced that all seemed to cry and pray at the same time. I have several times witnessed scenes of "spiritual confusion" which it is impossible for anyone adequately to describe. Young and old pray with such fervency as if they would besiege heaven. Prayer-meetings multiply in every direction; our chapels are crowded, while public-houses are emptied. A young man begins to pray, and as he becomes more and more fervent, others begin to pray aloud, and ere long, perhaps, there will be forty or fifty young people, with countenances bedewed with tears, pouring forth at the same time torrents of supplication. The young women met of their own accord, and when the meeting had commenced they locked the doors, and suffered no one to enter. Three hours had elapsed ere this remarkable meeting broke up.

It is stated that in Carnarvon and North Wales, and indeed throughout the Principality generally, almost all the young people become, under the influence of the revivals, abstainers from all intoxicating drinks. Mr. Jones, of Machynlleth, says:—

For some time previously drunkenness had been increasing with us, notwithstanding the efforts of the advocates of temperance; but during the revival months, there was hardly a drunken man to be seen in the streets; and I am happy to say that the most noted drunkards of the town continue to be staunch teetotallers.

Religious liberality (another minister remarks) was one of the special fruits of the revival. "I have been many times dissuading the people from giving too much, fearing they gave more than they were able to afford." The Rev. J. Jones, of Penel, says:—"Although some months have passed by since the intensity of the revival has subsided in the church under my care, I may confidently say that the blessed effects still continue. Religion seems to be regarded more of a reality and a practical thing than heretofore." Upwards of 1,200 additions have been made to the Independent churches alone in the parish of Aberdare during the last nine or ten months. The Rev. W. Edwards writes that they had decided, as a church, to build two new chapels as thanks-offering to the Lord for this gracious visitation. The chapels are now being built. The Rev. David Charles, B.A., President of Trevecca College, thus describes some of the characteristics of the revival:—

1. An extraordinary spirit of prayer among the masses. 2. A remarkable spirit of union among all denominations of Christians. 3. A powerful missionary spirit urging to constant efforts for the conversion of others. In these respects it partakes of the features of the old revivals, although it differs from them in several of its phases.

At the Conference of the Calvinistic Methodists held at Llangoitho in August last, about eight thousand were reported to have been added to that denomination in Cardiganshire alone. But this awakening has not been confined to one communion of Christians; it has pervaded all, and has been as powerfully felt, says Mr. Charles, among the congregations of the Establishment as amongst Dissenters. Near Aberystwith, says one writer, the

majority of the converts belong to the class of confirmed drunkards, swearers, persecutors, and the most degraded of the people. Mr. Charles describes a monster prayer-meeting in the Dinorwic slate quarries on the 1st of September. The number present was about 3,000—

It was an amazing sight—the most abandoned and ungodly of the youth of the neighbourhood meeting together and uniting in prayer: Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and one Churchman took part in the service of the day. The prayers and appeals were truly earnest and impressive. The meeting lasted for four hours thus on the hill-side and under the open canopy of heaven, and all left with the inward testimony that it was good to be there. Upwards of a thousand members have been already added to the churches in Carnarvonshire. I am informed that, on the day on which her Majesty visited Bangor, all the men in the slate quarries were allowed a holiday to see the Queen, but, instead of doing so, they called together a general prayer-meeting to pray for the Queen. This is glorious; they were anxious to present their humble suit before the throne of Him by whom kings reign, the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings and Lord of lords, on behalf of our beloved earthly Queen; and this is loyalty in very truth.

The following extract from a letter by Mr. Edwards, an Independent minister in Carnarvonshire, gives an idea of the intensity of the movement in some parts of Wales:—

About eighty converts were received into the Church during one week. Neither godly nor ungodly people could sleep much during that remarkable season. Two whole nights were spent in prayer by scores of individuals. They met together for this object on the mountain-side. Returning one morning, they held a prayer-meeting in the road in the middle of the village, when numbers were aroused, not only from their natural, but also from their spiritual, slumbers. Many rushed out of their houses before fully dressing themselves, and were soon found prostrate on the ground, eagerly crying for mercy to their souls.

In a letter to H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, dated November 11, the Rev. Thomas Rees, of Beaufort, gives the latest information from the Principality:—

I am happy to be able to inform you that the revival is progressing continually in Wales. This neighbourhood is not the scene of those powerful movements which are felt in many other districts, but a few are added to my church almost every week, and the other churches throughout the district are similarly blessed. Hundreds have been converted in the district between Cardiff and Bridgend within the last few months. Many robust men and hardened sinners are melted down and weep like children under the preaching of the Gospel and at the prayer-meetings. The parish of Festiniog, one of the most hilly districts of the mountainous county of Merioneth, has lately been blessed with a most powerful awakening. The population of this place is from five to six thousand. Most of the people are employed in the slate quarries, the property of Lord Palmerston and others. Here the Calvinistic Methodists have four congregations, the Independents three, the Episcopalians two, and the Wesleyans one. Each of these congregations have had their respective shares of the fruits of the present revival. From five to six hundred persons have been hopefully converted in this parish since the beginning of last month, and amongst the converts there are some of the most careless and daring sinners in the place.

PHENOMENA OF THE IRISH REVIVALS.

Among the many books published on the Irish Revivals is a lecture by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, A.M., delivered last month in the Free Church, East Kilbride, entitled, "Apostolic Times Revived" (Constable and Co., Edinburgh), with a Postscript by the Rev. Dr. Hanna. Mr. Dykes, by the discriminating view of the subject he has taken, has well earned the praise of Dr. Hanna. In speaking of the visible effect of the revivals he says:—

There is, first, the all but universal respect expressed for the work of revival, even in circles where one might scarcely look for it. I found everybody ready to recognise the movement as divine in origin and blessed in results. This applies to the Protestant population and to some among the Roman Catholics. I traced the same fear on every soul, next, in the still more singular readiness people showed to converse, even during a casual interview, on religious subjects. It does "strike a stranger" to hear the language of personal godliness (usually restricted to the innermost circle of Christian privacy, if not banished even thence) in current use among the groups that throng the street, or fill the railway car, or lounge in one another's cottages; to hear it fall, not irreverently, yet with no shamefaced hesitation, from the lips of business men and working people, of rich and poor. Instead of being thought strange that a minister of the Word should inquire directly and personally into the religious state of those he meets, it seems in many parts to be rather expected and everywhere to be welcomed. A further side effect of the movement is abstinence on the part of many from grosser vices. I speak here largely from testimony; and I am aware that testimony is not agreed on the point. I have no doubt, however, that in a number of the more quiet rural districts, the impression on the general mind has led to considerable changes in the habits of the people. This applies chiefly to vices of appetite, as drunkenness and licentiousness, and to social vices outside the law, as profanity, Sabbath desecration, dishonesty of tradesmen, petty debts, and the like. In the instances to which I here refer, the improvement is due, not to spiritual renewal, nor even to a permanent change in social morals, but only to the awe and dread of consequences which for the time have fallen upon men. To the same side action, also, I attribute a good deal of that better attendance at public worship, and greater use of the means of grace in private, which are undeniable. Many have been led to attend divine service who never did so; and many who were decent enough people, but never opened the Bible or bent the knee from Monday

till Saturday, are now regular in personal and family devotions. They are not Christians; they know they are not; but they are so far awakened to the reality of religion and the value of the life to come, as to be kept, by wholesome "fear," from downright carelessness. Lastly, in visiting from house to house, one meets numbers still more powerfully affected by this "fear on their souls." I allude to such as are more or less earnestly seeking to be converted. Where one or more in a household have been recently brought to the Lord Jesus, almost invariably some of the other members, often all of them, are led to consider themselves and to ask "what they too must do to be saved."

As to the suddenness of conversions he has repeatedly observed that the bulk of public, notorious cases in a neighbourhood seem to have been crowded into the space of a week or two, sometimes a day or two; and that, after that, whatever may have been going on in secret, open conversions grew less frequent. With respect to the bodily accompaniments of the spiritual change, Mr. Dykes thinks they are a small proportion of the total number of persons brought under the power of Divine truth; certainly not over a fifth; perhaps, at this moment, not over a tenth. In the next place, they occurred nearly all within a short time after the beginning of the movement. Where the revival has been for months, they have often ceased altogether. In the third place, they have been spoken of too much as if they were all alike, and all of the most violent type. The reason is, more extreme "cases" are most run after, fully described, and often quoted. He distributes the cases in the following manner:—

First, Natural effects on the body of strong spiritual emotion.

This is the largest class by far of physiological affections during conversion. (1.) Dull, fearful apprehension of that undefined misery and evil which may be in the eternal future, causes almost invariably a feeling of pressure over the lower part of the chest, with oppression of breathing and sometimes dimness of sight. These are (if one may judge from the patients' descriptions) precisely such bodily sensations as most of us have felt in the oppressive anticipation of some approaching but half-known and vaguely realised calamity. They are removed, as a matter of course, when spiritual peace is obtained. (2.) The intensity with which the mind is fixed on spiritual things withdraws attention occasionally from what is said or done by the bystanders, though the person remains perfectly conscious of it all the time; while in some the vividness with which truth is present, figures it before the mind's eye as if in a waking dream, though the person is quite aware, on subsequent reflection, that it was only his own thoughts taking that form. (These are many of the so-called "visions.") (3.) In others, the emotions of grief or joy are so overpowering as to induce the person to do what he otherwise would not, and to enable him to speak or pray as he otherwise could not. Everybody knows the effect of excitement in heightening the faculties, and removing restraints of backwardness or conventional propriety. And (lastly), there is the languor or prostration of physical strength, which is the natural reaction from this overwrought state of emotional excitement. It is this which sometimes obliges weak people to keep their beds for a day or two, and has even unfitted men during a short time for work. I am convinced such symptoms as these exhaust nearly all the real accompaniments of conversion. The only exception which should perhaps be made, is in favour of a very small number of cases before referred to, in which physical weakness appeared to precede mental distress, or in which the physical weakness was greater than the distress seemed at first sight able to account for.*

But, second, I must name two classes of unreal or diseased cases.

Sympathy.—In the beginning of the movement, when people were often "struck down" in crowded meetings, one would expect that many must have cried out and fallen down without spiritual convictions at all, from mere sympathy. I have reason to know that such was the case. These persons were, of course, distinguishable, with a little care, from those in true conscience-trouble; and as the fit was followed by no religious change, they were soon lost again in the general community, and disappeared from view.

Hysteria.—I close with a class, not large, though very notorious and very melancholy, which I have no hesitation in calling hysterical. I have seen young females left weak after the distress of real conviction of sin, brought into peculiarly trying circumstances through the cruelty of godless relatives, or the temptations of old companions, or the loneliness and poverty of their lot. It is not strange that their nervous system should be too feeble to stand the strain of strong religious emotion, particularly in public worship; and that, with no new conviction of sin, and from no cause whatever but sheer debility and nervousness, they should fall, when exposed to devotional excitement, into hysterical crying. This seems the origin of those instances of persons being "struck" five, or ten, or twenty times, of which most of us have heard. Now, suppose that, instead of such an unfortunate girl being kept quiet at home, and supplied with nourishment and kind gentle attentions, she is run after as a wonder, and encouraged to be thankful for these visitations, and still further weakened by public meetings; is it strange if her disease grow into confirmed hysteria,

* Whether all such seeming cases might not resolve themselves, under closer investigation, into the action of mind on body, as very many of them readily do, it is not possible at present to say. It is here, however, that the really difficult knot of the Irish revival, as a new modification of Christian experience, lies. Is it true that the Spirit of God has in any case operated directly upon the body, or in a way not to be explained by the action upon it of psychical emotion? This question, with the cases to which it refers, cannot be ignored (as Dr. McCosh has done in his valuable paper before the Alliance). It must be left over for fuller examination. But if the Irish churches would preserve such a body of evidence as shall enable the Church catholic by-and-by to decide it, they must be greatly more strict in their inquiries, and accurate in recording results, than they have yet been. Loose popular description of symptoms, and hasty uncritical acceptance of cases, are here utterly valueless. Hitherto men may have been too well occupied otherwise to sift these appearances. Soon, however, it will be too late. The misfortune is, that nearly the whole Christian public of the north of Ireland has already made up its mind, right or wrong, on the subject, and is little likely to reconsider it.

with its paroxysms and visions and dumbness, and all the rest of its deplorable accompaniments? Such cases happily are not now numerous; still I saw two or three, and heard of more. These persons may be converted, or they may not. In either case, it has nothing to do with the grievous bodily disease which has so early grown up to overshadow and ruin all religious impressions.

In his postscript, Dr. Hanna says that during a month's visit in the neighbourhood of Derry, last summer, he saw a little and heard a great deal of the revivals, but that his opportunities of personal observation were limited. He adds the following judicious remarks:—

I saw and heard enough, however, to convince me that there were some unfortunate accessories of that great movement. One class of the physical manifestations connected with it were to me painful and offensive. I saw or heard nothing to convince me that these were due to a direct agency of the Spirit of God. I was aware that, both in ancient and modern times, results precisely similar had exhibited themselves in connexion with all kinds of intense popular excitements. I had been reading the sad history of the Camisards in France, and found there cases so exactly like those occurring in Ireland, that I was able to predict occurrences which, when they did happen, appeared to many to be supernatural. The then prevalent judgment in Ireland regarding these manifestations appeared to me vague or incorrect. The manner in which they were frequently treated I could not help regarding as injudicious. I was satisfied, that had they been differently dealt with from the beginning, they might have been restrained or repressed. I was convinced that a nervous malady, obeying its own natural laws of origination and propagation, was running its course along with the great spiritual movement, a malady whose progress everything should have been done to check. At the same time, these cases were comparatively so few—they formed so insignificant an element in that wonderful movement with which they were conjoined—they had been so unduly magnified by some, and so unworthily made use of by others to throw discredit upon the whole revival, that I longed to see some fair and discriminating representation in which, while their true character was acknowledged, their right place of relative insignificance should be assigned to them. Dr. McCosh's paper, so far as it went, did the very service that was required. Archdeacon Stopford's pamphlet was of a different character. In England and Scotland it went into the hands of multitudes who took it as their one and only guide in judging of the revival in Ulster. One cannot charge that pamphlet either with untruthfulness or unfairness. It was the work certainly not of an enemy, but of a friend. It exposed much that needed to be exposed. In its conclusions, as to the character and tendencies of what it termed the Counterwork, I believe that intelligent impartial readers generally acquiesced. Still, however, it was fitted to leave a false impression on the minds of those who, while taking its representation of the Counterwork, knew scarcely anything, and were at little pains to inform themselves as to the character and proportions of the work itself. This lecture of Mr. Dykes, while faithful to the general outline that Dr. McCosh had drawn, so fills it up as to give the reader a complete notion of what this Irish revival really was and is, and it supplies the void that Archdeacon Stopford's pamphlet left.

UNITARIANS ON THE REVIVAL.

The *Inquirer* publishes an interesting report of a discussion that took place on Wednesday evening at a social meeting of the London District Unitarian Society, held at Radley's Hotel. The Rev. HENRY IERSON presided. The subject was opened by Mr. J. C. LAWRENCE, who said that the impression had until lately gained ground that the time had passed for religious revivals.

When, therefore, a few months ago an account appeared of a revival in Ireland, not in the south or west, but in the north, in the very centre of manufacturing industry, and in Belfast itself, where education had advanced more than in any other portion of the sister kingdom, the first impression made upon the mind was undoubtedly that of incredulity, and but little interest was excited by what was believed to be an exaggerated and highly coloured picture of some ranters' meeting. But when other accounts came, and more detailed reports of similar occurrences in other places, then public attention generally throughout this country was aroused; and when, in addition to this, the testimony of unbiassed persons was given, many ministers and others went to Ireland to examine for themselves the working of this extraordinary matter, and they reported on their return the result of their inquiries. Amongst those who may be said to have made this a subject of philosophical inquiry and scientific research were Dr. Corson, of Coleraine, and Archdeacon Stopford. This latter gentleman attributes what he saw to hysteria, produced at first by passionate appeals to the feelings, and afterwards extended by sympathy, which has so powerful an effect on the nervous system. This view, however, is combated by almost all the other witnesses, who have pointed to the fact that the cases referred to were exceptional, and affirm that the most violent emotions soon subsided, and changed in the course of a few days to a calm and peaceable demeanour, and to conduct singularly free from anything like violent excitement; and in many cases a strong determination was manifested to pursue unswervingly the path of rectitude. Amongst the witnesses is Chief Baron Pigott—a Roman Catholic, and a man whose testimony can be relied upon—who states that crime has decreased to a great extent, that a marked improvement has taken place in the morals of the people, and, strangest of all, party feeling has wonderfully subsided. It was mentioned, as an example, that the great Orange festival on the 12th of last July, so far from being the scene of riot, and sometimes of bloodshed, it used to be, the conduct of the vast assembly was marked by calmness, seriousness, and the greatest possible decorum. Similar testimony is furnished by Mr. Trench, a clergyman, and the brother of the Dean of Westminster, who asserts that crime has greatly diminished, and that many of the most abandoned persons of both sexes had resolved to live, and were really living, as reformed characters. Whether these changes will be permanent, or merely transient, time alone, of course,

can show. In all probability there will be many relapses. The great mistake made by superficial observers, and even by some who have taken part in the movement, is in regarding the extreme and exceptional cases as the only types of religious revival. These, however, are found to be very few, compared with the great numbers of persons who have been influenced; and it is shown that these exceptional cases are becoming more rare as the influence is extending. We are all well aware that the methods adopted by those who have conducted this movement are not such as any of us, probably, would recommend or approve, much less be inclined to adopt. But yet I think we should hesitate before passing indiscriminate censure upon those who have been engaged in this movement. We all know that in the physical world the ordinary methods are the usual methods—that the soft-falling rain and the gentle breeze supply what nourishment is usually required to the earth; yet there are times and seasons when the whirlwind and the storm are required to effect those needful changes requisite for the health both of animal and of vegetable life. And is it not possible that there may be something of this in the moral world? Is it not possible that when a long continuance in selfishness and sin has closed up the avenues to the heart and conscience, and when calm persuasion and gentle entreaty fall unheeded on the ear, some other means may be necessary? And are not other than ordinary means required to rouse the dormant life of the people in this and in other countries? We must just think what religious revival really is. It is an awakening to a sense of sin, and especially to the peril and danger in which persistence in sin places a person who has thus become aware of his position. And when for the first time a person has suddenly become aware of his great responsibility, and of the danger in which he is placed, is it wonderful that with his mind only partially instructed he should be struck with terror, and call out loudly for help and succour? With respect, then, to the revivals in Ireland, I think that we must hesitate before we pronounce them an unmitigated evil, and we must look for further development of the movement before we attempt to do what too many of us have been inclined to do, pass indiscriminate censure upon it. There is no doubt that a vast amount of good has been effected upon the people of that country, and it only remains to be seen whether that good is to be transient or permanent. (Hear.) They must remember that revivals were not necessarily extravagant. A religious revival need not be fanatical, need not be superstitious, and it occurred to him whether, by reflecting upon these great movements in which they have had no share, some good influence might not be produced upon their own minds. A religious revival simply meant an awakening to a deeper consciousness of personal responsibility, to a sense of duty, to a sense of imperfection, to a sense of sin; and he asked whether it was not possible that even their own denomination might need such a revival as this? (Hear.)

The Rev. W. H. BLACK said, the revival phenomena was, in his opinion, caused by certain statements of religious truth, however mingled with some mistakes, and powerful appeals to the conscience and feeling. Still he felt unable as yet to account for all the extraordinary statements that had been reported and attested by accredited individuals. He could not suppose there was any misinformation upon the matter, and at present he must regard them as unexplained facts.

If it could be shown that these revivals are the effect of an immediate operation of divine influence on the mind, then they would gain far more credit for the commonly-received dogma of the Trinity than Unitarians ought to allow them to obtain in the public mind. He had narrowly watched revival movements in former days, and never could perceive anything which could not be explained on known principles; but, without more light, he could not explain the phenomena of the Irish revivals. In their own societies he did not feel that there was a need for anything extraordinary. The legitimate prayerful use of ordinary means would be found sufficient for all necessary purposes. No permanent good could be done by mere religious enthusiasm. Those who used their judgment, and exercised their conscience and memory, allowed, not feelings, but reason, to govern them.

Mr. H. PRESTON had read a thick pile of pamphlets on both sides, and had come to the conclusion that there is nothing substantial in the Irish revivals.

The opinion of the medical men in Belfast was, that the phenomena were all traceable to natural causes, and that no spiritual influence had been at work. (Hear.) When he remembered how educated people had been deluded by table-turning and electro-biology, he could not feel surprise that a parcel of factory girls should give way to hysterics in hot crowded rooms, where they were raved at as the greatest sinners that God ever made, with hell yearning for them; and told that, unless they repented of their sins, they must perish eternally. He had received a letter from a friend in Ireland, in reply to a number of questions, in which it was stated that the writer had not heard of one authenticated case of a person having been turned, under the influence of the revival, from a sinful course of life; that most, if not all, who were said to have been reclaimed had fallen back; that the revival cannot have affected the population of Belfast for good, the criminal returns being as heavy, if not heavier, than in any former year, and that the lunatic asylum is full of revival patients. ("Hear," and "Oh, oh.") And this was the system which certain ministers were endeavouring to get up in London and elsewhere. In his opinion, the Holy Ghost had nothing to do with these revivals. That divine influence, he held, never had to do with more than two revivals—that of the apostolic period, and that under Whitfield and Wesley. The next revival would, in all probability, spring from their own body, and in connexion with it, for the people were getting more and more tired of what was called orthodoxy.

Mr. HILL said he did not think the subject resolved itself into a theological question at all. Some said appeal to the intellect; but there were large masses of people who could only be impressed through the medium of their feelings and conscience,

as John Wesley found when he collected his thousands of Cornish miners. In dealing with such persons means must be used which made them at once religious. The religious life of their own body would be stimulated, and good would be done, by all their members becoming in some sort missionaries to their friends and neighbours.

Mr. HAMMOND thought the physical phenomena of the Irish revivals might be accounted for by excessive mental excitement; but the question was, what is it that produces the mental excitement itself? He could not himself say that the hand of God is not in this movement. Those who conducted the movement evidently possessed the secret of acting upon the people: that secret was contained in one word—prayer.

Mr. ADDISCOTT had no sympathy with the way these revivals were got up, and read an extract from an article in the *British Standard*, in which it was suggested that the leading ministers of London should meet together in some public place, and pray for the outpouring of the Spirit, "and give God no rest" till a revival should begin. If Unitarians would move the masses it must be by other means than these.

Mr. WADE believed revivals were still going on in the world, and devoutly wished they were going on more in their own Church. (Hear.) He would earnestly contend that they had no right to treat this as a question of superstition, and to say that the people do not know what they are about, and that this movement is wholly brought about by popular preachers, who have no conscience in it, and are at work for unworthy purposes. There was something deeper in it than all that. (Hear.) He most firmly believed that the Spirit of God is working through it all.

The Rev. J. C. MEANS considered that the physical phenomena of the revivals had very little to do with the essential merits of the question. The foam on the top of the waves was not the cause of the motion of the sea, nor indicated from what the motion had arisen. Religion had its seat in the affections, and its revival at any time would not be identified exclusively with any one form of religious belief; and he trusted, therefore, that they would not reject this revival because it manifested itself among those who did not hold Unitarian opinions. Regarding the extract read by Mr. Addiscott, he must say that he agreed with the essential proposition made by Dr. Campbell, though not with the language employed. It was a very usual thing for the Apostles to pray for that which they desired, and those who thought a religious revival necessary should first of all pray for it. He was pleasantly disappointed to find that there were so many present disposed to take a just and candid view of this revival movement.

The Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU could not admit, with Mr. Hammond, that we live in the midst of secondary causes, and that we go through a secondary cause before we come to the activity of God. He did not believe in a secondary cause at all. In his view, there was no power in nature except the power of God; whatever names we may give to the forces of nature for the purposes of explaining them, the first cause is the solitary cause that exists in the universe.

No natural laws interfere in any degree with the philosophy of conversion and revival. At the same time he did not believe that this action of God upon the human heart was tied up to any special doctrine of denomination, but that the springs go far deeper. He believed that there had been corresponding revivals in nations not even Christian, and which he could not dissociate with the Spirit of God. He saw no reason why they, as Unitarians, should treat the phenomena of religious revivals as though they were a triumph of orthodoxy. He did not think the question had anything to do with orthodoxy at all, but it involved faith in the action of the Spirit of God on humanity, and where that faith does not exist, a religious revival was absolutely impossible. Once let there be in the human heart a belief that God does commune with man, and he did not see that there is anything that should prevent the belief in these awakenings of the religious life. He looked at the subject in its abstract form, because he thought it would be most dangerous to judge of the movement in Ireland in its present early stage. To his own mind, the physical phenomena were wholly beside the question. He cared not what any medical man might say. The nervous system is acted upon by the influence of powerful emotions or affections, and the question is, what are the nature of them, not what is the effect of them. Physical causes might be named, but he would reply, that does not signify, the person has been put into that state by a powerful movement of his inner mind. For his own part, he could not look with contempt or want of interest on phenomena of this kind. He admitted the grossness and vulgarity of the method adopted; but believed that must be the case where the people are sunk into a state of moral degradation. But these things were only the forms of speech. The threatenings of hell were nothing but the means employed to rouse the slumbering nature; but it would be pleasing to know that the means used were more consistent with the rational and intellectual powers. He believed that in every human being there is a certain religious principle ever ready to germinate, and that by suitable appeals to the soul these germs may be brought to blossom and bear fruit. (Cheers.)

The Rev. R. B. ASPLAND did not feel it at all necessary to enter into the philosophy of the question of the working of God's spirit; but he had had an opportunity of studying the subject under discussion, and believed there was strong evidence to show that the whole of this revival had been decidedly "got up," and that it was not the result of the outpouring of the Spirit. It was the expected and well-understood result of certain mechanical appliances, which were always ready to be brought out and set to work at the call of several well-known

leaders. As to the physical phenomena, he thought that, so far from its having little or nothing to do with the real question, it had very much to do with it, and deeply lamented that the Spirit of God was being made to account for so much that is tricky and fraudulent, and altogether unworthy of religious men.

The CHAIRMAN hoped the suggestion of Mr. Aspland would not be lost sight of, and that before the subject was discussed again a well-digested series of facts should be furnished for their information.

The Rev. JAMES PANTON HAM closed the proceedings with prayer.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REVIVALS.

SPECIAL UNION PRAYER-MEETINGS.—There is a prayer union for the army, by which certain days are set apart for simultaneous prayer by members of the union all over the British dominions. A similar prayer union, we believe, exists for officers of the navy; and Oxford and Cambridge each possess a University Prayer Union, binding together many hundreds of men scattered throughout the world. Another similar bond is found in the Lawyers' Prayer Union, which has more than 150 members, all belonging to the legal profession. The daily prayer-meeting, between one and two p.m., opened last Monday in the Library of the Sunday-school Union, Old Bailey, continued to be well attended during the week. On Saturday the room, which is a large one, was full; persons of all the various classes of society were present—ladies and gentlemen, tradesmen, clerks, working-men, and females of humble life. The large proportion of young men and youths was remarkable. —*Record.*

THE MOVEMENT IN LONDON.—The following is an extract from a letter, addressed to a lady in Belfast, from the pen of the Rev. William Graham (of Bonn), at present in London:—

Take the following brief hints, as indicating some of the signs of blessing which have come under my own observation:—1st. The deputations, lay and clerical, which have visited you have come back rejoicing in the Lord, and both the pulpits and the preaching-stations of the Evangelical clergy, of all denominations, resound with the glad tidings that God is indeed coming forth in the majesty of his grace for the blessing of his people. I attended, by invitation, a meeting in Holford House, to hear what a deputation that visited you had got to say about the revival. There may have been four hundred persons present. There were three speakers—two ministers and a layman, Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain of the city. The impression made on them by their visit, and on the meeting by them, was profound and sanctifying. 2nd. In London, there are sixty Young Men's Associations, numbering, on an average, from 200 to 500 members, and it is among them the principle of revival is most profoundly at work. I addressed one of them. There was nothing remarkable save the spirit of reverence and desire to hear which pervaded the meeting. 3rd. The revival is felt here to be a great undeniable fact, and the history of the great movement is making its way by the Press through a thousand channels to all classes of the population. The great city is drinking in the glorious news with wonder and delight. 4th. Prayer-meetings, daily and weekly, are springing up in all directions. These are open: no one is asked to pray, and yet, there is never any lack of persons to engage in prayer. Reading, singing, and prayer, are the general exercises of the hour. The one I attended meets in Fishbourne-street from half-past one till half-past two, daily. The attendance may have been fifty to sixty. The whole thing is simple and solemn. 5th. In all parts of London "drawing-rooms" are held in connexion with the revival for prayer, and to get information. A gentleman issues his cards, and invites fifty to a hundred friends of all denominations to spend the evening in prayer and supplication. These meetings are blessed in many ways, but especially as softening the spirit of party, and removing prejudices from the minds of brethren. 6th. I meet the lady-directors of the Bible-women and many clergymen in the house of Mrs. Ranyard, and almost the only subject of conversation, besides the official business, was the revival in Ireland, and the ardent desire that it should shed its blessings over the whole world. It is talked of everywhere, and longed for everywhere, and the faithful God will hear the prayers of his people. 7th. Perhaps the most remarkable among all these incidents of personal observation is the fact, that the merchants are opening a prayer-meeting in Mincing-lane, the very focus of the busiest commerce of the city or of the world.

A series of evening services were held last week in Kentish-town Congregational Chapel. The Rev. J. Fleming, the pastor, Rev. Wm. Landels, Rev. Edward White, Rev. R. Robinson, Rev. J. Nunn, and other ministers, delivered addresses, and evening prayers for the outpouring of the Spirit have been offered each evening. The chapel was crowded by serious worshippers, and the prayers of the congregation besought for several special cases.—On Sunday the Rev. J. Fleming preached a special sermon in connexion with the movement, and announced that, at the church-meeting this (Wednesday) evening the largest number ever proposed would be admitted as members. During the service a long list of cases, in which special prayers were invited, was read by the minister, which, of course, excited some extra sensation amongst the crowded congregation.—A prayer-meeting was commenced last week among a few of the officials of the Post-office. The use of a school-room has been asked and granted for a prayer-meeting to be held three times a week, by detachments of the police. About twenty propose to attend at a time. The meetings are to be conducted by some of themselves.

HAMPSTEAD.—The Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, of Christ Church, Hampstead, in whose parish the former Special Services have been attended by large congregations of the working-classes, and followed by cheering tokens of blessing, announces another course, on Thursday evenings. The December

preachers are Revs. E. H. Bickersteth, Dr. Miller, S. Langton, W. Pennesfather, and C. D. Bell.

BIRMINGHAM.—The clergy of Birmingham have arranged for a general prayer-meeting, to invoke the more abundant effusion of the Holy Spirit. Parochial meetings have been commenced or are about to be opened by Revs. Dr. Miller, W. Cockin, G. Lea, F. Morse, among others, in their respective school-rooms.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday week evening, a crowded and enthusiastic revival prayer-meeting was held in Broad-marsh school-room, connected with St. Peter's Church. At half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday week, the second of the series of mid-day public meetings for prayer took place at the Exchange Hall. The hall was filled to overflowing, and a very warm feeling appeared to prevail. The Rev. Canon Brooks presided, and the Rev. R. Hoare, the Rev. Mr. Stirling, the Rev. Hugh Hunter, and several lay gentlemen took part in the proceedings, which were concluded shortly after half-past one o'clock. In the evening (Tuesday), at half-past seven o'clock, the fourth of the rotary Nonconformist prayer-meetings for the progress of the revival movement, was held in the General Baptist Chapel, Stoney-street. In consequence of large numbers being unable on the previous Tuesday to gain admittance into Parliament-street Chapel, owing to the large attendance, it had been thought desirable in case of similar necessity to open a supplementary meeting elsewhere. Accordingly, when Stoney-street Chapel had filled, which was shortly after the time fixed for the meeting, it was announced that a similar service would be held in Broad-street Chapel, and a number of the persons left for that purpose. The proceedings at Stoney-street were jointly conducted by the Revs. Hugh Hunter and J. Lewitt, the ministers of the chapel. Prayer was offered up, or portions of Scripture read, by the Rev. J. Martin, the Rev. I. Stubbins (missionary from India), the Rev. E. G. Cecil, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Shaw, and others. A very devotional spirit appeared to exist among all present.—*Notts Review*.

BRADFORD.—There are now two devotional meetings conducted weekly under the auspices of the Town Mission. On Monday last, both were held in the school-room of Kirkgate Chapel; one in the morning at nine o'clock, the other in the afternoon at three o'clock. There was a good attendance at both meetings, particularly the latter, which was the first of a series of female prayer-meetings. Mr. J. H. Marshall presided on both occasions. This latter meeting was one of unexampled interest. The devotions were at once most suitable, intelligent, and earnest.—*Bradford Observer*.

CAMPBELLTON.—A private letter says:—"It is impossible to tell just now how many have been converted for the last three or four weeks, but I hope we can number them by hundreds. I have seen more of God's work in two or three days here, than during a ministry of twenty years. Our meetings are attended every night in the week by upwards of a thousand persons; some nights we have had double that number. . . . The week before the revival commenced we met for prayer every night. . . . The external aspect of this town is completely changed, some of the most abandoned characters have been turned to the Lord. The whole community are under an influence which nothing but the voice of the Lord could effect." A letter from the same place, written by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, and published in the *Freeman*, says:—

We have had a good deal of down-striking. People have been more affected, not only at the prayer-meetings, but at their own firesides, on their beds, on the streets and highways—the shopkeeper at his counter, the ploughman in the field. People, too, have been thus affected who never attended a meeting. I don't like mere physical prostration, and I have no confidence in them as the evidence of genuine conviction. A considerable number of them that I have witnessed are unmistakably the results of hysterical action, and they are beginning to yield a most distressing fruit. Those who have been repeatedly struck are falling into trances. They are in the trance state, seeing visions which they themselves regard as revelations, and as such they are received by their ignorant neighbours. There are eight or ten of these trance-stricken people amongst us, and their number is increasing. I have seen two of them in their state of syncope, and my heart bled for them. To a certainty, they will either become imbecile or epileptic. They are all young girls.

A PASTOR'S WORK DURING THE REVIVAL.—I will tell you what my work has been since the commencement of this movement. I have five hours' visiting every day; I call upon and converse with inquirers at their own houses. I have two mid-day classes, that are specially under the charge of Messrs. Sachane and Colvill, for the instruction of the young. I have two large classes weekly, the one for young men, and the other for young women; they meet on Thursday and Friday evenings, at seven o'clock. We have a prayer-meeting in the church every evening at eight, attended by about 700; we dismiss at half-past nine, when we adjourn to the session-house to meet with inquirers, which is crowded to suffocation every night. This meeting occupies myself, and about a dozen friends who aid me, till eleven. The difficulty is to get them to go home. You will thus see that my work is very exhausting; but, oh! it is most pleasant. I am convinced that this excitement will spread, that it will reach England, and that you will share with us the blessing.—*Letter from Dr. Boyd, of Coleraine*.

ANOTHER STRANGE SCENE IN BELFAST.—A RELIGIOUS SERENADE.—The *Belfast Banner* thus notices last Thursday's prayer-meeting in Great George's-street Church:—"According to announcement, the Rev. Thomas Toye delivered a very able

and instructive discourse on "The Plant of Renown." During the meeting, several persons were brought under a deep conviction of sin. At one period no fewer than seven persons were crying out for mercy, while many others in the house seemed to be truly solemnised by the scene passing before their eyes. There is evidently a renewed work of awakening going on in this church, in answer to believing prayer. The converts, after engaging in their usual exercises in psalmody, retired from the church at a late hour, singing a parting hymn, in which they were joined by almost the entire congregation, the greater part of whom remained outside the church doors listening to the song of praise. They were afterwards dismissed with prayer by a young Scotchman who had been brought to a knowledge of the truth at a meeting a few evenings before. Immediately on leaving the church, all the converts, with one mind, proceeded in the direction of York-street, singing the 40th, 23rd, and 100th Psalms. They then accompanied their Scotch friends, who were about to leave, down Great Patrick-street, and afterwards returned to the front of Mr. Toye's manse, where they remained for a length of time, singing appropriate hymns. A considerable number of respectable people seemed struck with the solemnity of the proceedings, which continued until a late hour."

MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—The movement amongst the Presbyterian bodies in the United States for observing the second Monday in January, 1860, and the succeeding week, as a season of special prayer for the conversion of the world, is assuming larger proportions, and is likely to be generally observed in many of the States of the Union. The last Thursday in February is also to be observed as a day of special prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the rising generation.—*Edinburgh Witness*. I am happy to say (writes the Rev. Dr. Baird) that, although we have not such marked and extensive revivals of religion this year as we had last, yet the spirit of prayer does not seem to abate. This is particularly true of our larger cities. In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, and others of our important cities and towns, the daily prayer-meetings are very well attended, and as interesting as ever. At these meetings cases of conversion—cases which show the importance of prayer—are often reported.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Thursday evening a public meeting in favour of Parliamentary Reform was held in the Central Hall, South Shields. There was a crowded attendance. Mr. John Bell occupied the chair. Mr. ROBERT WIGHTMAN briefly moved,—

That the present franchise was too limited, and that a measure of Parliamentary Reform ought to be based on manhood suffrage and vote by ballot.

Mr. WHITEHURST seconded the resolution. After dwelling on some other topics, Mr. Whitehurst said he believed the real ground of objection to all reform, more particularly the ballot, was fear of the people. He had no such fear; he believed his fellow-countrymen—that the great mass of them were sober, thinking, and upright—that the good element of society far outweighed the bad, and that the wider you extended the suffrage the more the few unworthy would be lost in the number of those who were fit to possess it. Mr. WILKS supported the resolution in a speech that was loudly and frequently applauded. He referred at some length to the present state of the shipping interest, and to the demand of the shipowners for reciprocity.

The gentlemen who demand reciprocity may be right or wrong—but they are certainly opposed by the general body of Free-traders throughout the country. They are men of wealth and station—they have property and the franchise—they have an organ in the press (the only cheap daily paper, by the way, and that in your district, which accuses the working classes of being too ignorant to have the suffrage)—they urge claims which are generally thought to mean nothing less than Protection over again. I say nothing against them, but I say if economical heresy is to deprive working-men of the suffrage, why are those shipowners and their literary champions allowed to retain the power of the vote. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. REED, of the Northern Reform Union, seconded by Mr. THOMPSON, petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to.

On Friday evening a meeting was held at the Lecture Hall, Goodramgate, in York, to hear addresses on the subject of Vote by Ballot and Reform. Mr. Alderman Meek was called to the chair. Mr. WHITEHURST, vice-chairman of the Ballot Society, addressed the meeting at some length on the question of the vote by ballot. He showed, by reference to correspondence, the extent to which the screw had been applied in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and various parts of England. He met the arguments which had been used against the adoption of the ballot, submitting that as to France it was a mere pretence to call the system adopted there election by ballot. He alluded to the testimony of the Radicals and Tories residing in Australia in favour of the system adopted there, and concluded by rebutting some of what he termed the doubly slain ghosts of arguments which from time to time had been used against the ballot. (Applause.) Mr. JOSEPH COWEN, treasurer of the Northern Reform Union, addressed the meeting upon Parliamentary Reform. He said his object would be to show that in order to secure good and cheap Government—that is, the greatest good to the greatest number—considerable improvements were required in the finan-

cial and administrative departments of the State; and in order to secure this a better representation of the people in Parliament was required. There might be and was a difference of opinion as to what extent the suffrage might be given, but he advised them rather than demand a full measure to be wise and accept a fair extension of it. In conclusion, he called upon the electoral body to exhibit less fear of the working classes, to give up their prejudices, and have more faith in principles, and the future good of mankind would be the result. (Loud cheers.) Mr. WHITEHURST, in reply to a question as to whether he thought the ballot would be introduced into the new Reform Bill, replied by referring to an opinion which had been expressed by Lord John Russell, that the question of the ballot must be decided by the growth of public opinion, and stated his belief that if there was to be a simultaneous agitation over the whole of the country in its favour, they might succeed in obtaining its introduction into the bill. Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS then rose to address the meeting on the general question of Parliamentary Reform. He urged that the best way to avert war was to make all men soldiers by making them citizens—by placing their names upon the register, and thus putting them in possession of the most invulnerable stronghold of their dearest rights. (Loud applause.)

Similar meetings have been held at Stockton and Middlesbrough, under the auspices of the Northern Reform Union. In the former town the Mayor occupied the chair. At Middlesbrough the following was one of the resolutions adopted:—

That this great town, created by the industry of its inhabitants, containing a population of 18,000, being unrepresented except as a portion of a county, and by virtue of freehold property or a fifty pound rental, its non-representation as a borough is grossly at variance with the rights of a free people and with the spirit of the English constitution, and that in claiming representation for themselves this meeting claim it on the ground of manhood suffrage for the country at large.

Mr. George Thompson has been addressing meetings in various parts of Lancashire on the Reform question.

By a series of calculations made under the auspices of the Lancashire Reformers' Union, from reliable data, it is brought out that the enactment of household suffrage would not give more than 1,089,000 borough voters for England and Wales. As there are hardly a million of voters now on the lists for both counties and boroughs, household suffrage in boroughs and a 10*l*. county franchise would scarcely double the present constituency. By calculations based upon the returns for certain towns, and applied to all the boroughs, it is ascertained that a 6*l*. (rental) franchise would not give more than 200,000 new voters, while a 5*l*. franchise would increase the number to 313,000, certainly to not more than 320,000. Relying on these figures as an approximation to the truth, and adding freely to the estimated number in one of the items, we get a total borough and county constituency for England and Wales, under a 5*l*. borough and a 10*l*. county franchise (which seems to be generally accepted as a likely arrangement), as follows:—

Present number of borough electors	435,604
Addition of 5 <i>l</i> . to 10 <i>l</i> . voters	320,000
Present number of county voters	506,653
Addition by 10 <i>l</i> . to 50 <i>l</i> . voters	150,000

Total voters for England and Wales 1,412,257

These calculations are scarcely borne out by others of a more authentic nature. It appears, for example, that the borough of Preston has now 2,731 voters on the register. The local *Guardian* says:—"Supposing that a 5*l*. rental be the basis of the future Parliamentary franchise, the number of voters in this borough will be no fewer than 13,930; if the franchise be fixed at 6*l*., the number will be 12,082; if at 7*l*., 9,740; and if at 8*l*., the number will be (including the 2,123 10*l*. householders now on the list) 4,944."

The *Salford Weekly News* also says that the extension of the franchise to 5*l*. householders would more than treble the list of Parliamentary voters for that borough. The number of voters on the list for the borough of Salford is now 4,000; but the number of tenements rated at various sums from 5*l*. and upwards is no less than 13,144.

The *Morning Advertiser* professes to give the Reform scheme of the Cabinet. The Reform Bill is to be limited to the mere extension of the franchise. The question of disfranchisement and the mode of taking the votes of the electors are either to be deferred or to be made separate measures, so that the main question of the extension of the franchise shall not be endangered.

The same journal says that Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Milner Gibson are named by the Cabinet to be a committee for inquiring into the whole question of Reform, with a view to the preparation of a measure to be laid before Parliament early next session.

NEW AND DESTRUCTIVE WAR SHELL.—Another variety of deadly missile has just been subjected to experiment, and with signal success. It consists of a hollow shell filled with iron, molten in a cupola furnace of peculiar construction. One of these furnaces has been fitted into the Stork gunboat, which on Thursday was brought into position for firing upon the Undaunted frigate. The effect of her discharge was most striking. The unfortunate object of her attentions was almost instantly in flames, and but a very short time elapsed ere the Undaunted had sunk beneath the water.

Miscellaneous News.

STATUE TO THE LATE MR. BRUNEL.—A numerous and influential meeting was held on Saturday at Messrs. Pritt's offices, in Great George-street, Westminster, to promote the erection of a statue of the late Mr. Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the eminent engineer. The Earl of Shelburne took the chair, when resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed, and a committee appointed to carry them out.

OXFORD UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.—An adjourned debate on universal suffrage came on on Thursday evening. The Prince of Wales was present. On this occasion really eloquent addresses were, it is said, delivered by Mr. Arnold, of Christchurch, and Mr. B. Johnstone, of the same society. The following was carried by sixty-five to twenty-six votes:—"That universal suffrage is not desirable, and that no Reform Bill will be complete without a property qualification."

GLOUCESTER ELECTION COMMISSION.—This inquiry was resumed in London on Thursday. Sir R. W. Carden was again examined; he said, that although Mr. Lovegrove told him that the expenses of the election of 1857 were only 500*l.* or 600*l.*, he was not surprised, nor did he make any inquiry, when the bill turned out to be 4,000*l.* Mr. Lovegrove was also examined, and showed that Bernard, Sir R. Carden's friend, was continually hovering about the city under feigned names. The inquiry was again adjourned.

MR. BASS, M.P. FOR DERBY, has had a narrow escape from drowning. During a fog, on Tuesday, his coachman drove him into a canal. For some time Mr. Bass could not open the door of the carriage; the water opened it for him, and striking out he swam ashore. His valet had arrived there before him. The coachman stuck to his box, and kept the horses' heads above water until aid came and they were got ashore. Had the coachman not been so adroit and brave, the coach must have turned over, and then probably Mr. Bass would have been drowned.

PROPOSED RAILWAY THROUGH THE THAMES TUNNEL.—It is intended to apply to Parliament for power to construct a railway from the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and South-Eastern Railways, passing through the Thames Tunnel to the London and Blackwall Railway. It is proposed to purchase the Thames Tunnel, and to authorise the Brighton, South-Eastern, London and North-Western, Eastern Counties, and North London Railway Companies to subscribe to the undertaking, and to make traffic arrangements.

A FEARFUL LEAP.—On Friday afternoon last, while the express train from London to Exeter was going at the rate of sixty miles an hour, a sailor, who was in a second-class carriage, lost his cap just above the village of Stoke. The fearless but thoughtless "tar" instantly opened the carriage door and sprang out after it. The guard, who saw it, made sure that Jack was killed, but he turned up shortly afterwards with only his arm broken. He went on to Plymouth the same night, and appeared to be quite unconscious of the hair-breadth escape he had had.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—As the case of the Old Smithfield Market has again become the subject of discussion—especially in City circles—we may as well mention what has actually taken place. After so much solicitation, and a thorough investigation into the uses and abuses of the site, the Government have intimated to the authorities of the corporation that they are ready to consent to the erection of a dead-meat market on certain conditions. The corporation will be allowed to erect this market upon the smaller portion of the site, in addition to the lands already in possession of the corporation, and the small tenements which may be required to complete the site, provided that the greater portion of the present space be left open for the use of the public. The corporation are to give notice of a bill, and to furnish a plan for the sanction of the Government, upon these conditions, which, when complied with and approved, the bill will be allowed to proceed.—*Observer.*

THE YELLOW SHOEBLACKS.—Mr. Roupell, M.P., presided over a meeting in Southwark on Tuesday of the members of this "society." Cast-off clothes are earnestly solicited, and aid for the occasional treats to the boys, of which there have been two during the past year. Since the commencement of the society 569 boys have been admitted, of whom 228 have, through the instrumentality of the committee, been placed in respectable situations as errand boys, smiths, carpenters, clerks, &c., and one is now the superintendent of a shoeblock society, three have emigrated to Canada, one to the Cape of Good Hope, three received into military bands, two entered the navy, eight the merchant service, six enlisted in the army, 215 left of their own accord, and thirty-six are still in the society's employment. The chaplain of Horse-monger-lane Gaol has testified to the diminution in the number of juvenile offenders since the establishment of the schools. The secretary of the Southwark Court of Leet has borne similar testimony, but notices that the boys of the society are often annoyed and drawn off by the idle vagrants of the streets.

MURDER IN WILTSHIRE.—A foreigner, Serafin Manzano, is in custody on a charge of murdering Mrs. Trowbridge, a woman who dwelt with her husband in a lonely cottage on the Wiltshire borders of Dorset. On his return to dinner one morning, Trowbridge found his wife dead, but yet warm. She had been cruelly murdered with a saw; and the

murderer had decamped with various articles of clothing. The horrid incident caused a great sensation, and the police exerted themselves to track the murderer. Manzano had been seen in the neighbourhood, and after the murder his track was followed into the New Forest, the several stages being the houses where he had sold part of the plunder; among other things, a blue coat which had been given to Trowbridge by the Sturminster Agricultural Society. Much of the property was found in his possession when the constables overtook him. There were stains of blood upon his garments. He has been examined at Lyndhurst, and, notwithstanding appearances, the lawyer who appeared on his behalf hopes to remove suspicion from Manzano to another person.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The fog on Wednesday is supposed to have been the cause of an accident which occurred on the South-Western Railway, at the Fleetpond station. The driver of the express down train could not see the signals, nor were the parties at the station aware of the approach of that train; for without any warning the express rushed past the station at a rapid rate, and ran into the back portion of a goods train. The collision was fearful, and it is surprising that the lives of a large number of persons were not sacrificed. The locomotive belonging to the express train was broken to pieces. The tender and guard's van of the express train were also destroyed, as were likewise a number of the trucks belonging to the goods train. It was found that although the passengers had received a terrible shaking, and several were more or less bruised, no loss of life had occurred. Some of the trucks of the goods train were heavily laden with timber, the weight of which materially assisted to check the impetus of the express train and thus prevented much further mischief.—A large iron rolling-mill, near Wolverhampton, has been demolished by a singular "accident." The large driving-wheel, some tons in weight, suddenly broke into pieces, which flew in all directions, knocking down the iron pillars and bringing down part of the roof. Several men were in the mill: one died of injuries, three were severely wounded, and three escaped unhurt.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE PREVENTION OF ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.—The Norwich Town Council recently deliberated for some time on the best means of checking improper proceedings at Parliamentary elections, and it was resolved to print and circulate the "instructions to prepare clauses for the better preventing bribery and all corrupt practices in the election of members to serve in Parliament for England and Wales." A copy of these instructions was forwarded by a gentleman living in the neighbourhood to Mr. Bright, M.P., and the hon. member, in acknowledging their receipt, observed:—

I have to thank you for sending me the suggestions as to the best mode of securing purity of elections. I think them of no value, and in fact impracticable. It is impossible, and in my opinion undesirable, to prevent canvassing altogether. To have no canvassing is to have no interest in the election, and this is to get rid of representation, which is now pretty much accomplished in the counties. I do not think it will be possible, and I am not sure that it is desirable, to put down the old custom of public nomination. If the people at the hustings were electors, or the main portion of them, there would be more listening and less uproar than there now is. What is really wanted is that all our constituencies should be so large as to be free from general dependence, and that the individual voter should be protected by the ballot. The ballot would secure the elector from coercion, and it would destroy the security of the voter; and from this alone do I expect any advantage from any legal changes that can be made. I think your friends should reconsider the whole question, and insist on the ballot both in Parliamentary and municipal elections.

THE ROYAL CHARTER AND THE BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.—The inquiry was resumed on Wednesday, the chief point of further investigation being the strength of the ship. Two Liverpool master pilots stated that they never experienced such a hurricane as that of the 25th, and one declared that had his boat fallen in with the Royal Charter he could not have boarded her. Mr. Patterson, of Bristol, who built the greater portion of the vessel, was examined at great length. He said she was made of the best iron, and had five water-tight bulk-heads; that she was as strong as, and perhaps stronger than, any other ship of her day, and that when lengthened from the original plans, she was not cut amidship, but at the extreme ends. If she had been built stronger, and consequently heavier, her fate upon the rocks would not have been so protracted. On Friday, additional engineering evidence was adduced to show that the plates of the Royal Charter were stronger than were usually used in iron vessels. Captain Harris was of opinion that the ship and lives might have been saved, had the masts been cut away earlier. Mr. Aspinall addressed the Court for the owners, contending that the ship was in every respect staunch and sea-worthy, and that under the peculiar circumstances everything was done that could have been done to save both vessel and life. Mr. Mansfield, in closing the inquiry, said that the accusation as to the captain's inebriety had been abundantly refuted.—About 10,000*l.* has been received at the Bank of England, recovered from the Royal Charter.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY AT NORWICH.—The extraordinary, although only partially developed, proceedings with reference to the exposure of the bribery prevalent at Norwich, and the alleged attempt to corrupt a town-councillor with the offer of 500*l.*, continue to form the topic of general conversation in the constituency, the impression being that a strenuous effort is being made by several of the leaders of both political parties to stifle any further inquiry. So

strong is this feeling that a meeting has been held by a number of the electors with the view of protesting against a compromise, and some of the individuals present declared that if it was permitted by the Liberal leaders they would decline to vote or interest themselves in future elections, the corruption practised having become intolerable to well-disposed and honourable citizens. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting to the effect that those present cordially approved the course taken by the Town Council in relation to the alleged attempt to bribe one of the councillors, and that they earnestly hoped the efforts made would not be relaxed until the case had been thoroughly and impartially investigated. It was also resolved that the apparent determination among some leading partisans to stifle all inquiry and defeat the ends of justice by a compromise or other means increases the obligation of the Town Council to persevere in the course upon which it has entered honestly and fearlessly; and that it was important to excite a popular feeling which will no longer allow a few men to compromise the character and welfare of the city by the "abominable corruption" which "seems now to have reached a crisis."

SHOEBLACKS' PRESENTATION TO LORD SHAFTESBURY.—The annual meeting of the East London Shoeblock Society's Refuge was held in the large school-room of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, on Wednesday evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The room was crowded, and in a conspicuous corner of it were placed the shoeblocks and other boys who are employed as tailors, brush, and blacking-makers, &c., in the Refuge. Prayer having been offered up by the Rev. Mr. Dear, the report was read by Mr. Wise. The total number of shoeblocks in the Blue Brigade are eighty, and their united earnings for the year amounted to 1,079*l.* On the report being read, the Earl of Shaftesbury made a few observations, urging the claims of the institution, and offered that if 50*l.* were subscribed for the liquidation of the debt within three weeks, he would undertake to make it 90*l.* (the amount of the debt) immediately thereafter. Resolutions were then moved by the Rev. W. Tyler, Dr. Tripe, Canon Champneys, and other gentlemen in favour of the society. The proceedings were in the course of the evening varied by a somewhat interesting incident. The boys employed in the brush and blacking departments in the Refuge advanced to the front of the platform, and two of them, having mounted it, presented Lord Shaftesbury with a set of brushes and a bottle of blacking as a specimen of their workmanship. An address was at the same time read to his lordship, lauding his efforts in the cause of philanthropy, and subscribed by "the poor boys rescued from ruin." In acknowledging the gift, the noble earl said he prized it, humble as it was, more than silver or gold, as it was to him a manifestation of the industry, steadiness, sobriety, and Christian spirit of the poor lads who gave it. He would rather, having reached the time of life at which he had arrived, receive such a mark of respect and gratitude than be invested with a blue riband, or receive the highest honour that the Sovereign could bestow; not that he was indifferent to the rewards which the Crown conferred for services performed to the country; but he looked on this presentation as so marked a proof of the beneficial effects which had been produced in restoring so many of the vagrant and neglected classes to the bosom of society, that he felt it to be one of the highest honours he could have received.

Law and Police.

THE STRIKE AND THE INTIMIDATION CASE.—At the Middlesex sessions, before the Assistant-Judge and a full bench of magistrates, the conviction of Perham, a mason, actively engaged in supporting the strike and preventing workmen from engaging in work, was confirmed on appeal. Some legal points of objection were raised by Mr. James, but the bench did not regard them as important. Mr. James went forthwith to the Court of Queen's Bench, and applied for a rule to show cause why Perham should not be brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that he might be discharged, on the ground that his conviction showed no offence in law. On Wednesday the court refused to grant the rule. The judges were of opinion that in the conviction the offence was stated in the very words of the statute creating the offence, and upon that ground there ought to be no rule. Mr. Edwin James next appealed to the Court of Exchequer for a rule, but that court refused it, the Lord Chief Baron laying down the law as it was laid down in the Court of Queen's Bench. One of the chief witnesses in this case, Charles Robjohn, was mobbed, hustled, and insulted on leaving the court. As he could not reach a cab he had called, he applied to the police, and pointing out one man, the constables arrested him. The prisoner, Henry Billington, a carpenter, naively confessed that he left a public-house at the invitation of a friend, to give them, the witnesses against Perham, "a rowing." He was remanded, and bail was refused.

CHARGE OF INDECENCY AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Robert Maguire, incumbent of St. James's, Clerkenwell, one of the most popular of the metropolitan clergy, was charged at the Lambeth Police-court, on Thursday, with indecent conduct towards a young woman named Louisa Lettington, in a railway carriage on the 16th inst. When she applied for the summons she said that defendant got into the same carriage with her at Wandsworth (there being two gentlemen in the next compartment, which was open), and that he placed his leg unperceived by her in the first instance, under her dress

and between both here. The instant she discovered this she moved away to another part of the carriage. She was, however, followed by the defendant, who renewed the insult. Mr. Norton asked complainant whether she was certain about the intended insult, or whether it might not be accidental; and upon her saying "I am quite certain it was intentionally done, and that he meant to insult me," he granted the summons.—On a subsequent day Mr. Maguire appeared, and declared his readiness to answer any charge; but the complainant did not make her appearance.—On Thursday the charge was formally heard, and she repeated her statement. She added that there was another gentleman in the carriage, who, after the second insult, desired the defendant to remove, which he did, and who afterwards advised her to give him in charge. She waited till she got to the station, when a "friend" came to meet her, who struck the defendant, and she afterwards determined to prosecute him. On being cross-examined by Mr. Sleight, she said she was staying at the George public-house, Lombard-street, but refused to give her own residence, and stated that she was not going into her history. She admitted having called at a public-house for some gin, on the day when she went for the summons. Defendant was crossing his legs when the first insult was given. The carriages were narrow, and she wore crinoline, and it was under the crinoline that she meant. The other gentleman said he saw the defendant was a parson, and he ought to be hung.—The "other gentleman" now came forward, and said he was Wm. Henry Surridge, of 275, Regent-street, boot maker. He corroborated complainant's statement, and added that the defendant promised to do anything if the charge were not pressed, as it would be ruinous to him, but that witness advised the lady's "friend" to charge him. As to some words said to be used, the witness's evidence did not agree with the girl's. He added that Mr. Maguire tried to get away, but that he gave witness his address.—James Bell, the guard, and Superintendent Smith, both said that defendant begged that no proceedings might be taken; but the latter added that Mr. Maguire said he had not done anything intentionally.—Mr. Sleight contended that the whole affair was accidental.—Mr. Norton, after a patient investigation into the circumstances, arrived at the conclusion that there was no ground for the charge against the reverend defendant, and dismissed it, remarking that he left the court without a stain upon his character.—The parish church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, was on Sunday morning unusually crowded, in consequence of the recent charge brought against the incumbent, the Rev. R. Maguire. The discourse occupied but a short time. In the course of it Mr. Maguire remarked upon the large number of strange faces present on that occasion, and referred to the charge which had recently been made against him, but his innocence with regard to which he strongly protested. He denied that he had offered 100*l.* as compensation, no such proposition having ever escaped his lips. He contended that he had been the victim of circumstances, and said that the only thing complained of by his friends was that he did not give the individual who struck him into custody; but that did not occur to him.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE IN IRELAND.—A case of *habeas corpus*, which has been for some days before the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, excites some interest. By order of a majority of the judges, a writ was issued last week, requiring Miss Aylward, "President of St. Bridget's Orphanage," in this city, to produce before the court a girl named Mary Matthews, who had been given to her to have brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. The mother of the girl sought to recover her, but Miss Aylward alleged that she had been taken away from where she had been placed in the country, and that she (Miss Aylward) did not then know where the child was. It was agreed that, under these circumstances, Miss Aylward was not responsible for the appearance of the child, and could not be called upon to produce her; but the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hayes thought otherwise, Mr. Justice O'Brien dissenting, and the writ issued. The writ was returnable on Wednesday, but as the court that day sat in Error, the case was not gone into. On Friday the full court sat, when Miss Aylward's counsel asked leave to hand in the return, but was opposed by counsel on the opposite side, on the ground of the insufficiency of the return, and after a brief discussion the court fixed the second day of next term for hearing the arguments *pro* and *con*.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

The half-yearly general court of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern on Friday. Mr. J. R. Mills, president, in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Soul) read the report of the general committee for the past half-year. It stated that everything in the establishment had progressed satisfactorily during that period. The children, with one or two exceptions, had enjoyed good health; and that the educational department was well sustained was evident from the statement of Mr. Saunders, of the Normal College, Borough-road, which was printed in the annual report, a copy of which had been sent to each governor and subscriber. The number of children in the school was 168 boys, and 77 girls—total, 245—to which would be added the 25 to be elected that day. The board had the additional pleasure to report that the chairman of the centenary fund had continued his efforts on its behalf, and the result was that since the last general meeting 1,500*l.* had been received, and 200*l.*

promised. The board had, therefore, in compliance with the authority given to them by a resolution of that court on the 24th of April, 1857, to carry out the proposed extension of the building, adopted a plan which they believed was calculated to accomplish the wishes of the governors by the enlargement of the building, and they believed that this would be effected with the amount which they had in hand, and the prospective sums they fully anticipated receiving, so that the alterations proposed would not require any encroachment on the funds of the institution. In conclusion, the report said the land at Haverstock-hill was being covered with new buildings, greatly to the advantage of the charity.

After the reading of the report, a discussion took place as to whether it were desirable to postpone the commencement of building operations until additional funds had been raised, the amount in hand being 7,200*l.*, which was admitted to be insufficient to cover the costs of fittings. The report was, however, ultimately adopted as it stood, on the ground that when the building was commenced the public would be sure to subscribe the funds required to fit it for the reception of additional children.

An alteration was made in the rules, for the purpose of allowing more than two children of one family to be admitted into the school.

The election of twenty-five children then took place, one of the successful candidates being a son of the late Professor Wallace, and another a son of Sergeant-Major Turner, one of the Lucknow heroes.

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 30, 1859.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ASSEMBLING OF A CONGRESS.

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.

The *Moniteur* states that the communications having for their object to bring about the assembling of a Congress were despatched yesterday to the different Powers which ought to participate in it.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, November 29.

It is stated that the Minister of War, General Bonin, has tendered his resignation, and that the same has been accepted. It is also asserted that he is to be replaced by General Herrmann.

ITALY.

The governorship of Milan has been given to Marquis de Villamarina, who is to be succeeded as Sardinian ambassador at the French Court by Count Desambrois.

The *Nizardo*, a journal of Nice, states that previously to the departure of General Garibaldi from that place a great number of the English residents there made a demonstration in his honour, going in procession in carriages (twenty-one in number) to his house, and presenting an address, numerously signed, expressing admiration of his noble, patriotic, and persevering efforts to emancipate his country. The general returned his thanks in warm terms.

The official journal of Rome, of the 24th instant, says:—"Certain journals exaggerate the reforms which are to come into operation."

The Propaganda has received reports from Cochinchina that persecutions and ill-treatment of the missionaries have again taken place there.

AUSTRALIA.

The White Star clipper ship Red Jacket arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning from Melbourne, which port she left on the 10th of September last. She brings 40,000 ounces of gold (159,000*l.*) and a large and valuable cargo. The Red Jacket called at Pernambuco on the 10th of November, and brings news of the total loss of the emigrant ship John and Lucy.

SHIPOWNERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Yesterday, an exceedingly numerous and influential meeting of shipowners was held at the London Tavern, to consider the depressed state of the shipping interest at the present moment, and to promote an application to Parliament for inquiry as to whether the alleged distress really did exist, and whether it arose from recent legislation, or from causes beyond legislative control. The feeling was as nearly unanimous as possible, and all in favour of Parliamentary inquiry, with a view to the enforcement of our reciprocity treaties on foreign countries. The only speaker who opposed the general sense of the meeting was Mr. Lindsay, member for Sunderland, who was received throughout his observations with repeated demonstrations of hostility. The well-known Captain Ackerley also created some interruption by an address in favour of his persecuted Indian, who accompanied him, delivered in his usual style. The chair was occupied by R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P. The principal speakers were Mr. Somes, M.P. for Hull, Mr. Bramley Moore, M.P., Mr. Beazley, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P., Mr. Wm. Grant, and Mr. Clint, of Liverpool. Mr. Somes, M.P., gave the key-note of the meeting on proceeding to move the first resolution, by the statement that, unless measures of relief were afforded to the sufferers, an inquest would have to be held upon the shipping interest. Mr. Bramley Moore, who seconded the resolution, took his stand, without any hesitation, upon the old Protection doctrine, urging that the naviga-

tion laws ought never to have been repealed. Then came Mr. Lindsay, M.P., who with great courage faced the opposing assembly, and contended that the distress under which the shipping interest suffered did not arise from the free-trade policy. The hon. gentleman made face against the assembly so bravely that great uproar arose, and there were even cries of "turn him out," for many gentlemen no doubt felt that such would be the easiest way of meeting his arguments. Mr. Beazley, of Liverpool, also excited confusion by one part of the speech he delivered, and by quoting a letter written by Mr. Lindsay. It would have been better, he said, that the hand should have withered than moved to write so un-English a letter. (Loud cheers.) When Mr. Clint referred to the hon. member for Sunderland, there was a cry of "Do not call him honourable!" Mr. George Frederick Young, who was conspicuous for his presence, only distinguished himself by calling Mr. Lindsay to order and challenging him to a public discussion; but the chairman had the courage and wisdom to decide that the true offender was Mr. Young himself. But the most touching point was when Mr. Duncan Dunbar repudiated the friendship of Mr. Lindsay after that gentleman had let out the unwelcome fact that British shipping had increased more than double under Free-trade to what it had under Protection. "No," said Mr. Dunbar, "I will not call him my friend." In the end, the authorised resolutions were adopted, and a petition was passed, which will be entrusted to Lord J. Russell, although Mr. Dunbar declared that his lordship would betray them. A deputation will also wait upon Lord Palmerston.

Yesterday's *Gazette* contains a proclamation by her Majesty proroguing Parliament from the 15th of December to Tuesday the 24th of January, on which day it will be holden for the despatch of "divers urgent and important affairs."

The *Gazette* also contains despatches from India, the most important of which is a minute of the Governor of Bombay, regarding the services of civil officers and others in his Presidency, in continuation of that published on a former occasion.

The Right Hon. Sir James Wilson left for India on board the *Pera*, and was at Malta on the 28th ult.

Further quantities of gold, in all about 1,400*l.*, have been recovered from the wreck of the Royal Charter.

The rumour that the Empress Eugenie has determined to abolish crinoline was announced on Monday in a quasi-official manner by the lady who signs the "*Courrier de la Mode*" of the *Paris Patrie*, the Viscountess de Renneville.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE FIRTH OF CLYDE.—Glasgow, Tuesday.—About 12 o'clock this morning, while the steamer *Eagle* was off the Arran shore, on her passage from Glasgow to Londonderry, she came into collision with the waterlogged timber-laden ship *Pladda*. She was struck heavily abaft the funnel, and sunk in a quarter of an hour. About twenty passengers and the second mate are believed to be drowned. Thirty-four persons, including the captain and crew, were saved by the *Pladda* and a tug. The steamer had also 200 sheep on board, which were drowned.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—The last weekly return of the London Registrar, we regret to say, exhibits an increasing mortality among those who are connected with the strike in the building trade, being within seven days between seventy and eighty in number.—The usual weekly meeting of delegates from the London trades was held last evening at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Potter, the secretary of the Conference, stated that there was little alteration in the state of affairs since last meeting. On last Tuesday the Conference had come to a resolution, that the men should go to work in establishments where the document was not actually presented, and that had been done by several parties; and he believed the resolution had given general satisfaction. The dividend this week had been 3*s.* 6*d.* to skilled workmen, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to labourers. There was this explanation to be made, that the trades having discontinued the payment of the third of the levy to the Conference, the men would receive that amount in addition from other societies. He was sorry to say that they found great difficulty as regarded the labourers, who had that day created a disturbance, insulted the delegates who went to pay them, tore the clothes off their backs, and took the money from them. They appealed to the police, but the police declined to interfere. As regarded the master builders, he had had no communication with them since last meeting, nor had he been able to ascertain whether they had since met. He understood they meet on Tuesday next. The number of men paid this week was about 5,000, being 100 less than last week. Considerable discussion then ensued respecting the labourers, the majority holding that they ought to be cut off altogether from the Conference, but it was ultimately agreed that a vote of confidence be passed in the Conference, and that they should deal with the labourers as they think fit. The sums handed in during the evening amounted to 140*l.*

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat put up, to-day, were limited; but there were several of Monday's unsold samples on offer. The attendance of millers was very moderate, and the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in value. In foreign wheat—the show of which was good—very little business was passing on former terms. Floating cargoes were a dull inquiry. We had a fair inquiry for barley, at full currencies. There was a steady, though not to say active, inquiry for malt, at late quotations. Oats were in fair request, at previous rates.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. C." Walthamstow.—We regret that his letter reached us too late for publication in our present number.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859.

SUMMARY.

A EUROPEAN Congress on the affairs of Italy has at length been formally convoked, and is to meet in Paris early in the New Year. It was only on Monday that the difficulties arising out of the objection of the Court of Vienna to the Regency of M. Buoncompagni in Central Italy were finally overcome. The arrangement appears to be that the States of Central Italy are to keep their own local governments, and that Buoncompagni, is to be Governor, not Regent, over the united territory for the preservation of order. It is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. The States of Central Italy have not only singly declared for annexation to Piedmont, but are ruled by one man who is the delegate of their Sovereign-elect, and whose authority has been formally acknowledged by the French Government. It is impossible for a Congress to ignore this fact; and it will be difficult indeed to separate the cause of the Romagna from that of the other States now under the recognised rule of M. Buoncompagni. Despite Garibaldi's resignation, the aspect of Italian affairs is hopeful. There is no hurry for the decision of the Congress; for the Regent has ample means of preserving tranquillity pending that event, and Garibaldi's withdrawal has not been followed by the predicted outbreak. His troops have followed his advice by remaining in the national army, the bulk of them refusing the discharge which has been wisely offered them by the Provisional Governments. Central Italy, by the advice of General Fanti, continues to arm—a hint to Congress that its decision will only be peaceably accepted so far as it accords with the wishes of those concerned.

By the time the European Congress is assembled, there is a prospect that all external animosity between France and England will have subsided. The French journals, with one or two exceptions, are now insisting upon the importance, in the interest of civilisation and humanity, of a more cordial understanding between the two nations. Foremost among the partisans of the English alliance is the *Pays*, which remarks that, "the presence of England in the coming Congress will give us much lively satisfaction. Italy, for which Napoleon III. and France have done so much, will find in English policy open sympathy and powerful co-operation. There is nothing which interests England to which we can be indifferent." This is rather overdoing the work of reconciliation. The *Pays* is, however, followed by M. Jourdain, the author of a very bellicose pamphlet, who makes the *amende* by proposing that the two countries should swear eternal friendship. "France and England divided," he says, "is the defeat of all principles and of all interests. The important thing is to put an end to all antagonistic feelings, and for France and England to forget what tends to divide them, and only think of what can unite them. We attach ourselves with the whole force of our convictions to the hope that England is about to unite herself more and more closely to France. May that hope not be disap-

pointed!" This remarkable facility of blowing either hot or cold is not, however, shared by the *Univers*, which remains true to its unwavering hatred of England. The ultramontane journal gravely discusses the invasion question, and shows that to "throw 300,000 upon the British shores" would annihilate our influence and reduce us to the rank of a third-rate power. The friendly tone of the French papers in general, even though done to order, is a gratifying change; and may be taken as a sign that Lord Cowley's visit to London has had the effect of diminishing the differences between the two Governments in reference to Italy.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 24th of January—a week earlier than usual—"for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs." As the discussion of the Italian question can scarcely take place during the sitting of the Congress, Ministers may deem it advisable to introduce at a very early period their Reform Bill, which is now, if report be true, being put into shape by a committee of the Cabinet. The only signs of outdoor interest in the question are the meetings held by the Northern Reform Union, whose active efforts to arouse the public to the importance of the subject deserve more hearty support than they obtain.

Instead of this familiar topic, the public now hears only of the grievances of shipowners—the indignant complaints of Irish Romanists, lay and clerical, that the interests of a million Italians are not to be for ever sacrificed to support the temporal "dignity" of the Pope—and of the increase of volunteer rifle corps. The great feature of the meeting of the distressed shipping interest was the indignation excited at Mr. Lindsay's attempt to show them that they are very far from being ruined. When the hon. member pointed out to his brother shipowners that from 1850 to 1857, British shipping had increased 1,670,000 tons, or more than double, under free-trade as compared with protection, he was assailed with rude interruptions, which indicated how unpalatable was the truth to his Protectionist auditors. If the British shipowners are, as Mr. Dunbar says, "on the road to ruin," why have they built so many ships? The agitators ask for inquiry into their grievances without indicating a remedy, but their spokesmen point to the repeal of the navigation laws as the main cause of their depression. While ostensibly keeping this impracticable measure in the back-ground, they, nevertheless, indignantly reject Mr. Lindsay's sensible proposal for "an inquiry into the actual condition of British navigation, and for relief from all peculiar burdens and restrictions that still fetter maritime enterprise." Can Messrs. Young, Dunbar, and Co., expect to get back protection by a side wind?

The strike in the building trade continues to "drag its slow length along," leaving serious traces of its severity. The Registrar calls special attention to the death of from seventy to eighty members of this trade during the past week. What a revelation does this fact supply of the privations endured by the turn-outs—what a fearful responsibility does it throw upon Mr. Potter and his colleagues of the "Conference" whose dictation caused this senseless strike. They now actually find their lives in danger from their wretched dupes, who, if they had not been under the all-embracing despotism of a trades' union, might have been earning an independent living.

PROPOSALS TO DISARM.

We joyfully took occasion, in our last number, to note two or three recent facts which we thought might be looked upon as a favourable augury of an early restoration of confidence in Europe. Our observations could hardly have come under the notice of our readers, before a telegram made its appearance to the effect that Lord Cowley, our ambassador at Paris, had come over to England, to lay before the British Government proposals from the Emperor of the French for a mutual disarmament. We confess that, not being blessed with a suspicious turn of mind, we regarded this intelligence (should it turn out to be true) as more decisively demonstrative of Napoleon's pacific intentions, than anything which has occurred since the close of the Russian war. We had, it is true, some doubts as to the authenticity of the statement—we were aware that, even if true, nothing was less likely than that any detailed plan of disarmament should have been submitted, in the first instance, to her Majesty's Government, and still less that the details could be publicly known. But we were simple enough to imagine that any overtures from France carrying with them the principle of a mutual disarmament would be cordially welcomed by the whole country, and particularly by those who have so loudly complained, of late, that the restless policy of the French Emperor is imposing upon the people of the United Kingdom enormous sacrifices in defensive preparations. The rumour which came

from Brussels has not been contradicted. Lord Cowley has been over in London. Cabinet Councils have been since held. The Anti-Gallican portion of the press have not thrown suspicion upon the fact—have not intimated that the special proposals of the Emperor, if any have been made, are unfair or illusory. They give us no hint even that they are cognisant of the nature of those proposals. They profess only to discern in any overtures coming from such a quarter for such a purpose, a deep-laid scheme of duplicity, and an argument for pressing on with more vigour than ever our preparations to meet a possible invasion. France, say they, might disband her troops, and dismiss her sailors, to any extent, without affording us the least security—for by her "conscription" and her "reserve," she could resume her offensive attitude in a fortnight. On the other hand, we who have no such machinery to resort to in case of need, must keep our armaments afoot if we would be in readiness to meet a sudden attack—and any Government which listened to any proposition whatever, calculated to check the present eagerness of the nation to arm itself, would be ignominiously expelled from office before the Parliamentary Session were a week old.

We know not how the public will take this line of argument which, for what it is worth, would have been equally effective any time during the last twenty years as it is at this moment. For ourselves, however, we must confess that it throws considerable light on what may be called the present defensive movement. It becomes clear to us that the reasons which prompt an influential portion of our public press to urge the instant necessity of increasing our armaments do not grow out of military and naval arrangements in the French Empire. These, hitherto, have furnished the best materials for inciting the people of England to a warlike expenditure in time of peace. But now that it is proposed to take this argument out of their mouths, by reducing armaments on both sides to a real peace footing, we find the newspapers before alluded to, intent upon scaring both Government and people from giving the slightest heed to the proposition. What are we to conclude from so startling a phenomenon? Surely, it was natural, and it ought to have been reasonable, to suppose that when the special cause incessantly put forward to rouse us to preparation had ceased to be, the effect also would be allowed to subside. But since more importance than ever is now attached to the effect, we are compelled to look elsewhere than we had been zealously and even vehemently taught to do, for the real motive in stimulating the people to warlike expenditure. We look around us—but we can discover nothing elsewhere in Europe to give us alarm. We are compelled, therefore, to turn our attention home-wards. We have a shrewd suspicion that there exists somewhere or other in this country, a numerous and powerful body interested in prolonging and increasing the sacrifices which, in apprehension of danger, the people have so cheerfully made—and we cannot help inferring, from recent facts, that whatever advances the Emperor Napoleon may make, whatever guarantees he may propose, there will be no diminution, in certain quarters, of the outcry for larger defensive establishments, and higher estimates, until this hot fit which has taken hold of our countrymen gives way to a healthier state of feeling.

There can be no doubt whatever, that the excitement which is now so carefully fostered on the subject of our national defences, and the preparations to which it has led, and will lead, the way, are pecuniarily profitable to a no contemptible number of our population. So much money as we are spending in this direction cannot be spent without filtering into many coffers—so much cannot be proposed to be spent without awakening many expectations. There will always be among us, therefore, a considerable class eager enough to prolong a state of international relations such as they can turn to so good an account. The press, without perhaps participating in the unworthy motives, gives these gentlemen every facility for sounding an alarm—and everybody knows how easily John Bull's susceptibilities to panic are worked upon. We have a shrewd suspicion that if all things which have appeared lately, on this topic, could be traced up to their origin, much of the recent outcry for a more complete and expensive military and naval development, would be found to have taken its rise in quarters towards which, should the clamour prove successful, a large proportion of our additional expenditure will flow.

We are not sure, moreover, that something of the present excitement is not due to the efforts of the War-office and the Admiralty. It may be very convenient for those who administer affairs in those departments to divert public attention from all scrutiny of the mismanage-

ment and waste of the existing system, by encouraging an unintelligent demand for increased means. "Give us more income" is a cry much more to their taste than the query—"How do you employ the ample income you have got?" None know better than the gentlemen on those establishments that when people are put in a fright they are least disposed to institute a searching investigation of the defensive machinery they have at hand, and are most ready to give towards extending it whatever is demanded of them. Is it impossible that some attempts are being made to drown the embarrassing question by the bold demand? We have certainly heard whispers to this effect—but we should hardly have attached importance to them had we not perceived a strong determination to prolong the excitement after the only justification of it has been set aside by events.

Perhaps, too, there may be no disinclination in the more Conservative section of both political parties, to substitute anxiety for our national defences for concern about Parliamentary Reform. It is a "tub to the whale" which has been often thrown out before now in particular emergencies. We are not so uncharitable as to suppose that there are many who would prefer involving the country in a war with France to amending our representative system. But we fear that most of them would not object to our being kept in hot water for an indefinite period, if thereby a substantial reform of the House of Commons can be staved off. And to this end, nothing appears to answer so well as casting doubt upon Napoleon's intentions. Does he go to war with Austria? We must arm. Does he hastily conclude that war lest it should become general? We must arm. Does he encourage the French press to abuse us? We must arm. Does he exert his authority to restrain that abuse? We must not desist from arming. Does he keep up great military and naval establishments? Why, of course, we must arm. Does he propose to reduce them? We must nevertheless arm. Now, what is the meaning of this? We can discover no meaning in it but this—that there exists somewhere *at home* strong reasons for chaining public attention to this one theme, to the exclusion of all others. At one or two of them we have glanced. But for aught we can tell, there may be more behind. At any rate, the phenomenon is inexplicable on any rational interpretation of foreign politics—and we cannot conceive, if this state of things is to continue, what Napoleon III. *could* propose which would be accepted as a guarantee of his friendly relations to this country.

BRIBERY, CORRUPTION, AND INTIMIDATION BILL.

MR. EDWIN JAMES, the member for Marylebone, has published a Bill which, we suppose, he intends to submit to Parliament, the object of which is to prevent bribery, treating, and undue influence at elections. It proposes that every member hereafter returned as elected, shall, before he takes his seat, make and subscribe at the table of the House a declaration which, if proved to be "untrue in any material particular," will subject him, upon conviction, "to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour," as a misdemeanant, and "be incapable of serving as a member of Parliament." The declaration is to the effect that neither before, during, nor since the election, has he "directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf," offered any money, or valuable consideration, or office, or employment, to induce any voter to vote for him—nor provided "any meat, drink, or entertainment, or provision, for any voter with a view to influence his vote—nor made use of any threat, nor practised any manner of intimidation to compel a voter to give, or abstain from giving, his vote in any particular way."

We fully recognise Mr. James's scientific knowledge of the political disease which he undertakes to cure—but we cannot compliment him on his therapeutical skill. It would be quite possible for every future M.P. to make and subscribe this declaration, without, in the least abating the nuisance of which we all complain. The dirty work of an election is not usually done within the sight, or even the cognisance, of the candidates—not always with *their* money. It would be quite possible for gentlemen who foresee the probability of a contest at a General Election, to subscribe liberally to a central club in London, and to know nothing further of the destination of their money. The machinery could be easily put together, if it does not already exist, by means of which every contested election in the kingdom could be carried on just as it is now, without allowing a single candidate to be caught in the meshes of this declaration. The only probable result of the Bill, should it ever become law, would be to throw the business of bribery and corruption into the hands of a

secret committee of the clubs, who would substitute their own agents for those of the candidates, and probably bring about a worse state of things than that now existing.

We see no other mode of extirpating the evil which has fastened such disgrace on our representative system than that of enlarging the constituencies, and protecting the voters by the Ballot. We are not over confident that even these means would be completely or permanently successful—so insidious is the disease. But we believe that, for a long time to come, they would paralyse its power—long enough, perhaps, to admit of a restoration to a healthier tone of moral feeling on the subject. The corrupt portion of our constituencies, after all, is not large, as compared with the sound—and the voters of which it consists would be of no value, but that in most cases they can turn the balance of parties. We want to displace this pestilent minority from their position. We can hardly do so more effectually or more legitimately than by swamping them with a new class of voters, quite as well qualified as themselves to exercise the franchise, and unaccustomed as yet to the taste of a bribe—and by rendering the efficacy of a bribe more uncertain by the Ballot. The prescription, it is true, has nothing but common-sense to recommend it—for which reason, we predict, it will be scornfully rejected.

It seems to be imagined that by re-arranging our constituencies in such a manner as would approximate them to each other in size and numbers, the same type of men would be returned for members all over the kingdom. The danger, it must be admitted, would lie on this side—but would not be so great as is represented, and would probably soon correct itself. Local men, looked up to in their several neighbourhoods for their colossal wealth, would unquestionably have the best chance with such constituencies, as they have now. But this is a fashion which will soon wear out. Political fitness will be more desired when opulent incapacity has had its day. For constituencies as well as individuals get tired, after awhile, of a perpetually recurring insipidity—especially when it is met with everywhere as well as at home. The passion, just now, is a new one, and it rages—but it requires but little foresight to see that its very intensity will soon burn itself out.

Even for this evil it would not be impossible to find a partial remedy. A friend of ours has made a suggestion worth consideration, and one which, we think, if it could be carried into effect, as we believe it could, would obviate a good many of the evils incident to local elections. It is that a certain number of members—say five-and-twenty—of the House of Commons should have for their constituency the whole body of electors in the kingdom—that every voter, when he goes up to vote for the representative of his own borough or county, should also vote for a national member. This arrangement would secure an honorable seat for most of the leaders of party in the kingdom, and would fairly attest the value at which their political services had been popularly estimated. In such a case, canvassing, bribery, corruption, and intimidation, would be out of the question—and the notable men of the House of Commons would never want a constituency. We give our friend's suggestion for what it is worth. To us, we confess, it appears a sensible and practical one.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

It is a most hopeful sign that the discussion of the condition of India question has been transferred from England to the country more particularly concerned, and that, under the annoyance felt at the Trades' and Professions' Licensing Bill, Europeans, East Indians, Mohammedans, Hindoos, and Parsees are alike canvassing their grievances, and disturbing the apathy of the official mind by demands for something like representation in connexion with increased taxation. The flat refusal of the Home Government to fill up the bottomless pit of Indian deficits with English money and credit, seems to have suggested to the supreme authority at Calcutta that perhaps India can manage her own finances; while the very threat of the advent of a prying Commissioner, in the person of Sir J. Wilson, has had the effect of extorting a financial statement from the Governor-General, which exhibits an improvement of nearly one million in the estimated revenue for the year ending next April. The following clear summary of this important document is given in the *Times*:

It appears to be now anticipated that the revenues of the whole of India for the period in question will amount to 37,567,305*l.*, while the expenditure in India will reach 40,218,736*l.*, including 1,304,730*l.* for stores supplied from and paid for in England, and 1,000,000*l.* for compensation claims in connexion with the mutiny. At the same time there will be charges in England to the amount of 3,848,550*l.* The general results, therefore, are a deficit in India of 2,651,431*l.*, and, including the

home charges, an aggregate deficit of 6,499,981*l.* The reduction of deficit shown in these figures compared with those previously sent is attributed partly to a diminution in the military and public works charges, but chiefly to favourable expectations regarding the fresh imposts about to be levied. Thus the increase in the salt duties is calculated at 260,000*l.*, and in stamps 50,000*l.*, while 465,000*l.* is looked for from the proposed tax on licenses on trades and professions, making a total addition from these sources of 775,000*l.* For the succeeding year—namely, 1860-61, the hopes are still brighter. A further saving of 905,000*l.* in the military charges is thought to be then probable, from a diminution of commissariat expenses, as well as in the number of home troops and in the payment of passage money, &c. Concurrently with this, an augmentation of 1,450,000*l.* is expected from the natural growth of the new taxes already introduced, while there will be no item of 1,000,000*l.*, as in the present year, for compensation claims. Hence, after allowing an addition of 150,000*l.* for increased interest payments on account of the late augmentation of the public debt, it is believed that the total results will be a revenue of 38,902,500*l.*, against an expenditure in India of 38,025,000*l.*, showing an absolute surplus of 877,500*l.* This gratifying calculation, however, it must be borne in mind, does not provide for the remittances due to England. These will amount to 3,359,680*l.*, so that there will still be an adverse balance, to be met by a loan or temporary credits to the amount of 2,482,180*l.*

This deficit, it is estimated, may be met by loans raised in India, and without another application to the English market, or additional remittances of bullion. We now find that India is really able to pay its way without further aid from England. There is something marvellous in the fresh insight we have got into the resources of our Eastern empire. The wealthy merchants and other natives of the Bombay Presidency offer to raise in one sum, in their own way, within a limited period, no less than six millions sterling in commutation of the new tax, and have made a formal proposal to that effect to the Home Government. What a tale does this fact tell of the prosperity of the natives engaged in commerce, and of their willingness, when fairly dealt with, to bear a fair share of the burdens of the State!

The capacity of the native population of India to raise so large a sum in lieu of continuous taxation will the more readily be credited when the rapid growth of commercial relations with the home country is considered. The following is the value of our exports to India for the first ten months of the last three years:—

1857.	1858.	1859.
£8,882,305	£13,214,938	£16,792,456

For the same period in the present year our exports to our other best customers were as follows:—United States, 15,460,621*l.*; Australia, 5,619,693*l.* Thus the value of British exports to India have exceeded by 1,331,835*l.* our entire trade with the United States! A great deal of this enormous expansion is due to exceptional items—such as supplies for our European troops, and iron and material for railways. But the Board of Trade returns show that in the last two years our export of cottons and cotton yarns has more than doubled. The value of these manufactures, which was in 1857, 5,475,642*l.*, has risen in 1859 to 12,358,520*l.*, showing the enormous increase of 6,882,878*l.*

However improbable it may appear that our trade with India may continue to increase in this ratio, it is to be recollected that the railway system is yet in its infancy in that country. Judging from what has already taken place, it is destined to effect important changes in the customs and prejudices of the population, as well as to develop the immense resources of India. There is a short railway from Calcutta to Ranee-gunge, which, though only experimental, has proved a remarkable success. Last year the directors were able to declare a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, and in singular disproof of many a gloomy prediction, the number of third-class passengers—consisting mainly of natives—was more than a million and a quarter, and the traffic in goods and minerals had risen to 300,000 tons. The prospect for the future in connexion with this line of communication was thus recently indicated by the *Daily News*:

When a communication by rail is opened between Calcutta and the whole course of the Ganges, there will assuredly be such a development of traffic as has never yet been anywhere seen. The commerce and locomotion on the river have for some time been enough to demand (though they could not obtain) the services of at least 300 river steamers. When the rail offers to convey people to Calcutta in a twentieth part of the time hitherto allotted to the journey, the only question will be how to carry the multitude who will desire to go. It will soon be seen what will happen; for the line to Rajmahal is to be opened next July. Meantime, there is not a mile of railway in India that has not given its testimony to the expansive nature of Hindoo civilisation. Wherever an opportunity has been opened by public works, Hindoo industry and commerce have risen and spread, so as to occupy the whole arrangement, and press for more.

In such beneficial public works—and they are already to be counted by the score—we shall no doubt find one of the best, safest, and surest means of undermining the caste system and paving the way for the downfall of Hindoo idolatry.

In these gratifying facts we have already

confirmation of Mr. Norton's prediction, in the speech already referred to, that "India properly cared for would not only pay her own way, she would shower wealth upon England, and afford our English merchants such a mart that they might be able, if necessary, to disregard all the other markets of the world." But in order that these and still more important results may be obtained, the British Parliament is asked to give the Home Government such a form as will not be obstructive, and to confer upon the European and native population the power of local action. "Let India be governed in India, and the Presidential Governments be held in check or stimulated by independent councils"—is the reasonable prayer of the petitions that are being signed in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. These demands are consistent with common sense and experience. But they are only means to an end.

Mr. Norton claims to be heard in England as to what reformers in India require in the shape of practical measures. His programme is simple, comprising those remedies which have been often advocated by the Indian Reform Association, and in these columns. He would cut down Indian expenditure by reducing as soon as possible the immense British forces in India, making them unnecessary by dispensing with the vast Sepoy force—larger now than ever—which it is necessary to watch. The native army could be reduced or disbanded if the natives had that confidence in the Indian executive which springs from good government.

Justice must be strongly as well as impartially administered, so that even the British subject in the Mofussil may not be afraid to stand before the ordinary tribunals of the country; and the feeling and principle of justice must be carried into and pervade all our actions. No more annexations—it is unnecessary surely to insist on that; but further we must show the native princes whom we have wronged that the proclamation is not a farce, and it may be in some cases make reparations where injury is proved. Expedience may dictate the retention of property to which we have not the shadow of claim. But expedience is of to-day, and perisheth; justice is for to-day and for to-morrow, and it abideth for ever.

Mr. Norton and the Indian reformers ask for enlightened rulers, such as Sir C. Trevelyan, who has in a few months gained the confidence of all classes in the Madras Presidency, and for a liberal outlay on public works, like the improvements in Rajahmundry, which have yielded 40 per cent. increase to the Government, and 100 fold to the people.

Such are some of the practical results which are expected from the willingness of the Imperial Parliament to grant the prayer of the Indian petitions. Mr. Norton and his friends have placed their case in the hands of Mr. Bright, whom he describes as "India's hope,"—"the only man who has laid down a thought-out settled policy for India, a policy to almost every item of which we can give a cordial assent." We can only express our earnest trust that the claims of India will not next session be forgotten in the excitement of discussion on questions of domestic reform and foreign policy.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Rev. Henry Garrett, who is the President of the African Civilisation Society, of which the Rev. Theodore Bourne, who lately visited this country, is the secretary, is well-known in England. He is not only a very eloquent speaker, but a truly sensible man and devoted Christian minister. For several years he resided in Jamaica as a Presbyterian clergyman, and lived in that part of the island where the insurrections which preceded the emancipation of the slaves in 1834 broke out. The *Morning Star* contains the following copy of a prayer offered up by him on behalf of his church and congregation, in the Shiloh Church, Carolina:—

Father, we beg to place before Thee, this afternoon, the conditions of the millions of our brethren now in chains. Oh! do Thou always protect them—give them Thy help and assistance, so that they may come forth and worship according to their consciences. May the day soon come when slavery shall be no longer on the earth, and when the principles of humanity shall be established—when justice shall reign and slavery having passed away, we may meet together a happier people, improved in knowledge and goodness. We pray Thee for mercy upon the thousands and tens of thousands of broken hearted mothers who mourn because their children have been taken away from them. We would remember these as we look around upon our own happiness and domestic comforts, and pray that it will not be long until all the people of this land shall partake of similar blessings. Father, remember them, as their tears have fallen upon this soil as blood drops upon earth, and enable them, without the shedding of blood, to walk in the path of duty. Break the heart of the oppressor, and paralyse his arm, that he may be compelled to let the imprisoned go free. May our friends stand firm in this hour, and may they prove heroic, and be multiplied in numbers a thousand fold, until this foul system—the curse of the land and shame of its people—shall be no longer among us. Father, we would also remember our brethren in a certain portion of this land now suffering in prison, and who are destined to an ignominious death, because they have been the friends

of humanity and liberty. Send confusion into the counsels of their oppressors: and if they must perish, grant that for every drop of blood which shall flow, thousands and hundreds of thousands may rise up to the cause of bleeding and down-trodden humanity, and the great jubilee be hastened when not a slave shall breathe in our lands, or in any other land under the sun. Grant, our Father, that all now in suffering circumstances may be prepared to meet Thee, and when we come to die take us home to heaven, where we shall praise the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit without end. Amen.

In our last number, we referred to a beautiful instance of womanly devotion to the stern abolitionist of the Far West. We now subjoin Captain Brown's reply to the offer of Mrs. Child:—

Mrs. L. Maria Child.—My dear friend (such you prove to be, though a stranger).—Your most kind letter has reached me, with the kind offer to come here and take care of me. Allow me to express my gratitude for your great sympathy, and at the same time to propose to you a different course, together with my reasons for wishing it. I should certainly be greatly pleased to become personally acquainted with one so gifted and so kind; but I cannot avoid seeing some objections to it, under present circumstances. First, I am in charge of a most humane gentleman, who, with his family, have rendered me every possible attention I have desired, or that could be of the least advantage; and I am so far recovered from my wounds as no longer to require nursing. Then, again, it would subject you to great personal inconvenience and heavy expense, without doing me any good. Allow me to name to you another channel, through which you may reach me with your sympathies much more effectually. I have at home a wife, and three young daughters, the youngest but little over five years old, the oldest nearly sixteen. I have also two daughters-in-law, whose husbands have both fallen near me here. There is also another widow, Mrs. Thompson, whose husband fell here. Whether she is a mother or not I cannot say. All these, my wife included, live at North Elba, Essex County, New York. I have a middle-aged son, who has been, in some degree, a cripple from his childhood, who would have as much as he could well do to earn a living. He was a most dreadful sufferer in Kansas, and lost all he had laid up. He has not enough to clothe himself for the winter comfortably. I have no living son, or son-in-law, who did not suffer terribly in Kansas.

Now, dear friend, would you not as soon contribute fifty cents now, and a like sum yearly, for the relief of those very poor and deeply afflicted persons? To enable them to supply themselves and their children with bread and very plain clothing, and to enable the children to receive a common English education? Will you also devote your own energies to induce others to join you in giving a like amount, or any other amount, to constitute a little fund for the purpose named?

I cannot see how your coming here can do me the least good; and I am quite certain you can do me immense good where you are. I am quite cheerful under all my afflictions and prospects; having, as I humbly trust, "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding," to rule in my heart. You may make such use of this as you see fit. God Almighty bless and reward you a thousand fold!—Yours in sincerity and truth,

JOHN BROWN.

The papers have also published a letter from a Quaker lady of Newport to Captain Brown, in which she says:—

You can never know how very many dear friends love thee with all their hearts, for thy brave efforts in behalf of the poor oppressed; and though we, who are non-resistants, and religiously believe it better to reform by moral, and not by carnal weapons, could not approve of bloodshed, yet we know thee was animated by the most generous and philanthropic motives. Very many thousands openly approve thy intentions, though most friends would not think it right to take up arms. Thousands pray for thee every day; and, oh! I do pray that God will be with thy soul. Posterity will do thee justice.

According to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, one of the convicted has been handed over to the federal authorities on a charge of treason, to enable the pro-slavery zealots to get some of the leading republicans into court, as witnesses at least. If the trial came off in Virginia, a subpoena would bring some of the more detested members within reach of an orthodox Virginia mob.

The same writer describes the consternation that still prevails in the Southern States in connexion with this outbreak. In Charleston, there is a disgraceful panic:—

Every stranger is suspected of being an abolitionist, and meetings are held in the streets to denounce him. The roads are all patrolled vigorously by a ragged militia, the court-house surrounded by volunteer bayonets, every man is armed to the teeth, and the local papers devote themselves exclusively to the denunciation of the Northerners who happen to be in the town. Each stranger is waited upon immediately on his arrival and asked to explain his business, and all about himself. Any hesitation is dangerous. The counsel for the prisoners, a member of the Boston bar, named Senott, who has discharged his duties very ably, is in constant danger of being lynched. Whenever he urges his points at all energetically, the audience in the court-house begin to make threatening demonstrations. In fact, the state of things in Virginia at this moment proves beyond doubt the inability of that State, or of one of a similar social organisation anywhere, to maintain itself. Most sensible men here are now satisfied, if they never were before, that if the support of the Federal Government were withdrawn, it, and others like it, would go to pieces. Amongst the curious signs of the times is a proposition which is being discussed in Mississippi, to establish a passport system in the South, and allow no man to travel without a permit.

The most cautious politicians in the Union now appear to anticipate the near approach of a great

crisis in which either the North or the South must succumb. Which of the two is most likely to give way it is not hard to guess, but the most sanguine adherents of the *quies non movere* policy despair of avoiding the shock. To stave it off as long as possible, and make it as harmless as possible when it does come, is all they now strive for. In Mr. Garrett's prayer, millions of men have united; and can it be believed, that the Almighty Father and Friend of Man, who made of one blood the black, the copper-coloured, and the white man, to dwell in harmony and mutual confidence and respect on the face of the earth, will disregard such prayers?

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Ernest Noel, a gentleman of high respectability, gives the following testimony on the above subject in a letter to the *Leeds Mercury*. He says:—

During a visit to Jamaica last autumn, I sought with great care for the causes which have reduced this fine island to its present condition; and although I do not pretend to have discovered all, and indeed should hardly feel at liberty to mention some of the defects of government which may have tended to lessen its prosperity, yet I think a sufficient number can be shown to explain the melancholy position of its proprietors, and to remove the idea that the emancipation of the slaves has been the one fertile source of all its disasters.

We will first investigate the charge that the free negroes will not work. It might be said, as a writer in the *Times* has suggested, that this would be nothing very strange, for where the inducements to a life of ease and idleness are so great, and the requirements of nature so easily supplied, it would be natural that a half-civilised population should decline the labours of the sugar-field. But, natural as this might have been, it is not the fact. It may fairly be said that the negro has not the energy of the European, but it is far from true that he is the idle, indolent being some would have led us to believe. Abundant proof can be afforded of this. I would point at once to several thriving plantations in Jamaica as a convincing refutation. How is it, then, so many estates which under slavery were sending handsome returns to their proprietors in England, are now uncultivated, the owners perhaps ruined, and the population gone? It may be summed up in a few words, by saying that absenteeism, heavy mortgages, want of capital, bad management, unjust treatment of labourers, unpunctuality in paying wages, immoral conduct of overseers, want of cottages, and want of labour, have each contributed to bring the island into its present condition.

The subject of absenteeism has been so thoroughly discussed in relation to Ireland, that it is needless to say more than that its injurious effects are as plainly marked and as deeply felt in the West Indies as in our sister island.

Some estates have been abandoned—and I could name several—owing to the proprietor receiving nothing from his property, the whole profits being swallowed up by a heavy mortgage, and the mortgagee not being willing to invest more money or carry on the cultivation at his own risk. Such estates were not thrown out of cultivation from "want of labour." Others were worked entirely by borrowed capital, paying high rates of interest; a single failure in the sugar crop would almost hopelessly involve the estate in debt.

Many more have been ruined by gross mismanagement. Expensive machinery has been sent out from England, in some cases totally unfit for the purpose to which it was to be applied; in others the local managers were ignorant of its use, or refused to adopt what they considered worthless innovations. Such properties, bringing in but small and uncertain returns to their owners, have been in several cases abandoned.

On some estates there has been a real want of labour, but this in no way arising from either a want of population or the idleness of the negroes, but produced by the unjust and cruel treatment of the overseers, either during the time of apprenticeship or in the years immediately succeeding. This is a most important fact, and as most of the agents who were then employed have since died, and the properties have very generally changed hands, it is now forgotten, and nothing is thought of but the present melancholy result, that the fields are untilled, the population departed, and what was once a scene of busy life is now sinking back into an unpeopled wilderness. During the "apprenticeship" not a few of the unprincipled managers of property, provoked and irritated at the thought that those whom they had so long regarded as mere property, cattle to do their work, were soon to be as free as themselves, instead of relaxing the treatment of their partially emancipated slaves, showed the most brutal severity, and felt towards their wretched victims what one of them had the courage to express. When a miserable Christian negro by the order of a Christian magistrate was about to receive fifty lashes, he exclaimed, "I have got you for two years yet, and your life shall not be worth a farthing by that time." Can it be wondered at that slaves thus used having at length acquired their freedom, should refuse any longer to work for such masters? It is an ungrateful task to recal such scenes, but they must be remembered, or we shall not fairly estimate the causes which have contributed to the ruin of so many unfortunate holders of West Indian property. Another evident cause which led to this want of labour was the unwillingness of the masters at first to pay regularly and justly the wages due to their now free labourers.

On one property in Hanover, no negro received any payment in money for ten months, when a general defection took place; the labourers, refusing any longer to work for the benefit of others, sought employment for themselves on land easily to be obtained among the hills. On another property in St. James's, six weeks and two months often elapsed without the payment of wages; and at the time of settlement, the negro's knowledge of arithmetic being extremely limited, he constantly thought himself defrauded of his due, which produced such dis-

content that, whole families emigrating to the hills, the property had to be thrown out of cultivation for "want of labour." Nor are these isolated cases. On other properties, where a similar complaint of "want of labour" was adduced as the cause of their present abandoned condition, I found that an attempt had been made to coerce the people, by mixing up rent and wages, charging arbitrary and exorbitant rents for cottages, if any in the family refused to work.

In conversation with some exceedingly intelligent negroes, I was informed that the gross immoralities of the overseers and bookkeepers prevented many negroes who had become Christians from permitting their children to work on such estates, saying it was better they should be somewhat poorer in circumstances than degraded and corrupted, ruined for this life and the next.

The want of suitable cottages near the cane-fields have in some places aided in diminishing the available labour, as the negroes refused to walk five and six miles to their work.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following statement:—"The French Government, believing that the delegation of the regency of Central Italy to M. Buoncompagni would prejudice the questions which will be submitted to the approaching Congress, had looked upon the adoption of the above measure with regret. This impression is now modified by the explanations given by the Government of Sardinia, which declares that the maintenance of public order was the sole object and only aim of the above delegation to M. Buoncompagni, and that the concentration in his hands of the Governments of Central Italy had in no manner the character of a virtual regency." With reference to this question, the article concludes by reminding the public that the *Moniteur* is the only political organ of the Government.

The rumour of Lord Cowley being the bearer of a French proposition for a general disarmament is, by journals supposed to derive information from official circles, declared to be without foundation. Lord Cowley's mission is now represented as having exclusive reference to those differences of opinion which are said still to exist between our own Cabinet and that of the Tuileries on the business of the European Congress which is to assemble and settle the affairs of Italy.

We read in *Galignani*:—"On Saturday last the Emperor gave a grand shooting party in the grand park of Compiègne. The game killed amounted to 930 head. The Emperor and Prince de Metternich brought down the greatest number. The Emperor takes a walk about the town and neighbourhood of Compiègne two or three times a week, accompanied by an aide-de-camp. The townspeople have the good taste to respect his Majesty's incognito by manifesting no curiosity, but merely saluting him respectfully as he passes. His Majesty the afternoon before last, accompanied by one of his guests, went to the Rue Jean d'Arc to visit the ruins of the tower which formerly defended the entrance to Compiègne, at the extremity of the old bridge (now demolished) by which the Maid of Orleans made the unlucky sortie in which she fell into the hands of the English. The Emperor afterwards walked to the Hotel de Ville and visited the museum. On the occasion of the Empress's fête the Prince Imperial recited a compliment to her Majesty, but his memory failing him before he got to the end of his little speech, he supplied the want of words by throwing himself into his mother's arms. The Empress received the embrace of her son with an emotion which was shared by all the persons present."

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria are now fully restored, the appointment of ambassador from Paris to Vienna and vice versa being announced in the French and Austrian official journals. The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of the Marquis de Moustier to the post of ambassador to the Emperor of Austria.

The *Phare de la Manche* states that the dockyard authorities at Cherbourg have received orders to lay down the keels of two large transports for the conveyance of horses. They will have screw propellers, and are to be large enough to accommodate 300 horses and as many men.

The French Government is forming large depôts of coal, to provide against the inconvenience that might result in any future war, from coal being declared contraband of war.

The members of the French and Austrian Missions at Vienna and Paris have received decorations, according to their rank, from the respective Governments to which they are accredited, as also have the representatives at Zurich.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent comments on the well-known friendship of M. Billault towards England, and believes that such tendency was a reason for his appointment by the Emperor to the Ministry of the Interior.

General Montauban, Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army for China, has issued his address to his troops. He dwells upon the glories of the expedition, and the "second time of uniting the flags of England and France, an union which is a guarantee of victory, as the union of both the peoples is a pledge of peace to the whole world."

Semi-official paragraphs have been despatched to the provincial journals of France counteracting the impression that the Emperor has charged Lord Cowley to represent to her Britannic Majesty his

willingness to promote a general disarmament in Europe.

The number of deaths from cholera in the French army during the twenty days' campaign against the frontier of Morocco was 2,160.

THE CONGRESS.

A letter from Paris, dated Monday, says:—Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, had an interview this day with M. Walewski, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to settle the last points at issue, with respect to the Congress, between Austria and France. These points appear to be now settled, and the remaining obstacles removed, so far as they affected these two Powers. The interview lasted so long that it was too late to introduce the modifications rendered necessary by recent events in Italy in the letters of convocation, or invitation, to the powers interested."

PARIS, Tuesday, November 29.

The letters of invitation to the Congress were despatched to-day to the different Powers. The Congress will assemble in the early part of January next. [The *Patrie* says that the delay in sending out the circulars for the Congress was attributable not to England but to Austria, who objected to the regency of M. Buoncompagni.]

Letters received from Rome confirm the rumour that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope at the Congress.

ITALY.

THE REGENCY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The Sardinian Government has addressed the following despatch, on the subject of the regency of Central Italy, to its diplomatic representatives at the various courts:—

TURIN, Nov. 15, 1859.

M. le Ministre, The assemblies of Central Italy, as you are aware, have offered the Regency to his Royal Highness the Prince de Savoie-Carignan. Marked by the calmness and order which characterised the vote of annexation, their deliberations were as spontaneous as they were unanimous.

The King's Government were completely strangers to the resolution. It is solely and simply the result of national tendencies which the fear of a restoration has but made stronger and more vigorous; it is a new homage rendered to the monarchical principle; a new proof of the firm determination of those countries to maintain order and authority, to augment and shelter from all attack the prestige of the supreme power. This resolution attests, in fine, the ardent desire of the populations of Central Italy to see their union with the monarchy of Sardinia consummated—a settlement which can alone, in their opinion, give solid guarantees of national liberty and independence.

In the presence of a vote so imposing, and motives so powerful, the King our august Sovereign thought that his first duty was to obviate the perils of disorder and anarchy, reasonably to be apprehended, if the offer of the assemblies was not received. But, assured of the early meeting of a Congress called to solve the questions raised by the situation of Italy, his Majesty hastened to make an act of deference to the councils of Europe by abstaining from any decision which might be regarded as of a nature to interfere with their entire liberty of examination and deliberation. Agreeably to his Majesty's intentions, Monsieur the Prince de Carignan, despite his sincere sympathies for the deputations who came to him to entrust him with the care of governing them, did not judge it his duty to accept the regency which they offered. At the same time, it was impossible for his Majesty, as well as the Prince, not to seriously consider the motives which had dictated the offers of the assemblies of Central Italy, and not to concur in the measure suggested to them by high motives of expediency to guarantee from all agitation those countries who have placed their confidence in the House of Savoy. His Royal Highness has accordingly believed himself able to appoint the Chevalier Buoncompagni to take the regency of those provinces, until assembled Europe has regularised their position. This proof of friendly solicitude will, the King's Government believes, tranquillise the public mind. Centred in one hand, authority will be more vigorous and powerful. It will keep in a respectful attitude the factions which, profiting by the public impatience, might attempt to incite the populations and the army to inconsiderate and dangerous acts. In a word, it is a pledge to the security of Italy, to the tranquillity of Europe, while the Congress are deliberating upon the questions unfolded before it.

But—we cannot hide it—this measure, by its provisional character, will not completely reassure us, if it should be much prolonged. It is urgent that the Congress should meet as soon as possible, just as it is of vital necessity that the solution it deems fit to adopt shall be such as, by satisfying the needs and wishes of the Italian populations shall put an end for ever to internal revolutions or foreign interventions. Long delays will be fatal. A solution which did not guarantee the national independence of Italy would be but a source of new evils for the Italians—of agitation and of conflicts for Europe.

I invite you, M. le Ministre, to bring the contents of this despatch to the knowledge of the government of — while urging the speedy meeting of the Congress.

Receive, &c.,

DABORMIDA.

M. Buoncompagni is a native of Turin, and previously to 1848 he was celebrated for writing on civil law and public instruction, and for his attachment to liberal principles. When, in 1848, a constitutional régime was established at Piedmont, he was made Minister of Public Instruction, and in that capacity he drew up the law on national colleges, which has produced good results. He was afterwards Minister of Grace and Justice, and President of the Chamber of Deputies. He then became Ambassador in Tuscany, and on the departure of the Grand Duke was appointed Royal Commissioner by Sardinia. He is firmly attached to constitutional principles, and is remarkable for moderation.

The difficulties made by Tuscany to the delegation of the Regency to M. de Buoncompagni have been settled.

The Piedmontese Government has received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress on account of the nomination of M. de Buoncompagni to the Regency of Central Italy.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes the following proclamation, issued by General Garibaldi on his arrival at Genoa:—

TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS OF CENTRAL ITALY.

Let not my temporary absence cool your ardour for the holy cause that we defend.

In separating myself from you whom I love as the representatives of a sublime idea—the idea of Italian deliverance—I am excited and sad; but consolation comes in the certainty that I shall very soon be among you again, to aid you in finishing the work so gloriously begun.

For you, as for me, the greatest of all possible misfortunes would be not to be present wherever there is fighting for Italy. Young men who have sworn to be faithful to Italy and to the chief who will lead you to victory, lay not down your arms; remain firm at your post, continue your exercises, persevere in the soldier's discipline.

The truce will not last long; old diplomacy seems but little disposed to see things as they really are. Diplomacy still looks upon you as the handful of malcontents which she has been accustomed to despise. She does not know that in you there are the elements of a great nation, and that in your free and independent hearts there germinates the seeds of a world-wide revolution if our rights shall not be recognised, and if people will not allow us to be masters in our own home.

We desire to invade no foreign soil; let us remain unmolested on our own! Whoever attempts to gain-say this our determination, will find that we will never be slaves, unless they succeed in crushing by force an entire people ready to die for liberty.

But even should we all fall, we shall bequeath to future generations a legacy of hatred and vengeance against foreign domination; the inheritance of each of our sons will be a rifle and the consciousness of his rights; and, by the blessing of God, the oppressor will never sleep soundly.

Italians, I say again do not lay down your arms; rally more closely than ever to your chiefs, and maintain the strictest discipline. Fellow-citizens, let not a man in Italy omit to contribute his mite to the national subscription; let not one fail to clean his gun, so as to be ready—perhaps to-morrow—to obtain by force that which to-day they hesitate to grant to our just rights.

Genoa, Nov. 23.

GARIBALDI.

The gallant general has given up his intention of retiring to the island of Sardinia, and has retired to the country house of a friend at Sestri, near Genoa.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says respecting Garibaldi's retirement:—"I assure you there was no possibility of retaining the two in command side by side, that is, General Fanti and Garibaldi. The former will have strict discipline, perfect subordination, exact performance of duty. The latter, on the contrary, accustomed to desultory warfare, thinks all that mere military pedantry. The King himself interfered personally, and brought about a more friendly state of things through the supreme and fortunate influence he possesses over the mind of Garibaldi, who at bottom is always generous and has the Italian cause at heart far more than his own personal interests. His proclamation to the Italians is an ebullition of temper that we must overlook in the tried and trusty soldier. Should he ever again appear in battle, he would render his country great service. In the mean time, Fanti's efforts will bear golden fruit, and I have no hesitation in predicting that, before many months are over, this most skilful and indefatigable man will form for Central Italy an army of at least 50,000 good and obedient volunteers. The chief hitch will be about money. But Piedmont is already on the point of guaranteeing a loan of 40,000,000 of francs, the greater part of which will be employed for the army."

A Turin letter in the *Presse* contradicts the report that Garibaldi was appointed aide-de-camp to the King of Sardinia, and even doubts whether the gallant patriot has accepted the rank of lieutenant-general which was offered to him. It is reported that he said to the King, "I will remain in retirement, but always ready when called upon by your Majesty and Italy."

FANTI AND MAZZINI.

In an order of the day issued on the 12th inst. by General Fanti, he counsels the necessity of calmness as essential to the ultimate success of the Italian cause:—

Do not listen to the aspirations which tempt you, but obey unhesitatingly, as the soldier of honour is accustomed to do, the word of him whose mission it is to raise you in the noble career of arms, and to conduct you later on to the field of battle. The enemy who is in front of us being powerless, both through our numbers and our attitude, let us profit by the winter to instruct ourselves, to know ourselves, and to perfect ourselves in all ways, with a firm, calm, and reasonable will. If we act thus, internal enmity and foreign tyranny will find us in the day of struggle as well trained for war as the old legions of our fathers were, and Europe, admiring our constancy, will respect the land which gave us birth—that land so often ruined by foreign domination or by our own faults; and you, young soldiers, who, like me, desire the liberty of our country, who love our brave King Victor Emmanuel, and who sigh for the day of union which alone can render possible our deliverance from the foreign yoke, think with what joy you will then return to the bosoms of your families, saying to them with pride,

"See the fruits of our constancy, our patience, and our valour!"

M. Mazzini has addressed an epistle to Baron Ricasoli, in reference to a letter of the Agitator's in the possession of the Baron, containing a plan of military operations in Perugia. Of the policy to be pursued, he says:—

Revolution which does not push forward the cause can only serve to retard it by many years; and the elements which compose the strength of Tuscany are undermined by discontent, which originates in a great measure from the Duke's party. By throwing the volunteers into active service, they would remain steadfast with the hope of promotion: by keeping them unemployed they will ferment—they do ferment—and one of these days they will give the signal of civil war. Our late masters are waiting for this result in order to be able to cry out to Europe, Behold! The election of Garibaldi as active chief would be accepted with enthusiasm, and if that activity so universally desired be withheld much longer, it will give, as you well know, fresh cause of discontent to the regular militia. Before the retaking of Perugia, Rome herself, compelled at present to remain quiet, will rise—the soldiers forming the outposts of the Pontifical army will join our columns—and between Perugia and the Abruzzi there is nothing to resist us. Eight or ten thousand men, with the name of Garibaldi, and the movement in Sicily, which has been prepared for a long time, and ready for explosion at a moment's notice, would become the insurrection of the whole State, the insurrection of the State would swell the movement in Italy to such proportions that its chiefs would be entitled to treat on terms of equality, as from power to power, for the move must bring the King of Sardinia once more upon the field of action. France cannot take up arms without bringing upon herself a war with the whole of Europe—Germany, Russia, England.

The *Monitore* of Bologna publishes a decree of the Dictator Farini, in virtue of which the city of Bologna will be fortified. The sum of 500,000 francs will be set apart for the first works. Further decrees will provide for the other expenses.

General Fanti completely concurs in the wisdom of this supreme effort, and in boldly facing all the eventualities such a measure must contemplate.

A letter from Parma in the *Milan Gazette* states that most probably the Assemblies of Central Italy will be convoked.

The *Times*' Turin correspondent writes:—"The King is described as eating his proud heart in silence and solitude in his palace; in so sullen and savage a mood that his most intimate friends dare not accost him."

The new electoral law is not yet published. The most noteworthy change made in the old law is that, instead of electing a deputy for every twenty thousand souls, there is henceforth to be one for every thirty thousand.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the text of the treaty between France and Sardinia, and also of the general treaty between Austria, France, and Sardinia; but they contain nothing more than is already known from the circulars lately published.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter orders the Ministers to grant a full amnesty to all persons compromised by the part they have taken in Italian affairs. This amnesty will apply to civil as well as to military persons. Criminal offences of no political character are to be excepted.

The Vienna papers state that the effective of all companies of Austrian infantry is to be reduced from 100 to 80 men.

At Meidling, a village close to Vienna, a recruiting office for Rome and Naples has been established. The bounty is 50fl., 25fl. of which are to be paid down at once, and the other 25fl. on the arrival of the recruit in the Papal or Neapolitan territory.

The Hungarians are carrying out their policy of passive resistance with commendable vigour. A remarkable demonstration was made on the 15th of November at Miskolcz. We quote an account of the affair from the letter of the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*:—

Notwithstanding the Ministerial prohibition of the 8th instant, the representatives of the Calvinists beyond the Theiss met at Miskolcz, and invited several Roman Catholics—as well priests as laymen—to be present at a sitting which they proposed to hold. The invitation was readily accepted, and at the appointed hour the sitting began. The deliberations of the Protestants were, however, interrupted by the arrival of a commissary, who summoned the persons present to disperse without delay. As the representative of Government was not in uniform, the Assembly declined to recognise his authority, but did not object to his remaining in the room. He, however, being greatly incensed at this "passive resistance," went away, declaring, as he did so, that the armed force would speedily break up the convective. Notwithstanding this threat, the Assembly deliberately discussed the Imperial Patent of September the 1st, and finished by petitioning his Majesty to suspend it, and to place the Protestant Church in Hungary in the same position as it was in before the year 1848. A vast crowd assembled round the house in which the "Convent" was held, but the public peace was not disturbed, as no troops made their appearance. In order that Government should clearly understand that the Roman Catholics in Hungary make common cause with the Protestants, several influential members of the two confessions dined together at Miskolcz. During the repast, the Catholic priests drank to the Protestant clergy, and the latter did not fail to return the compliment. Among the toasts given were, "The Primate of Hungary" and "The Archbishop of Erlau" (M. von Barakovic); and the health of the latter—who spoke with extreme candour to the Archduke Albrecht during the great banquet at Gran—was drunk with enthusiastic applause.

The *Daily News* correspondent, after narrating the story, says that "the opening of the museum at

Klausenberg, in Transylvania, will now be the next great opportunity for an anti-Austrian demonstration."

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The Second Chamber of Cassel has, by a vote of 32 against 8, resolved upon addressing a memorial to the Federal Diet for the re-establishment of the constitution of 1831.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet the plenipotentiary of Hesse Electoral acceded to the proposals of the committee, and granted some concessions in reference to the wishes of the Chambers, but persevered in maintaining the constitution of 1852.

The diplomatic representative of Electoral Hesse has left Berlin, and the Prussian representative has left Cassel, though both Governments still shrink from confessing a diplomatic rupture.

The following is said to be the programme of the conference of the minor German states at Wurzburg:—

The principal questions to be considered are the settlement of the right of domicile; the establishment of federal courts of justice; the national demonstration in favour of unity; reform of the federal laws relating to the army; the Hesse Electoral and Holstein questions; and regulations for an uniform system of weights and measures for all Germany.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Chambers are engaged in the discussion of the proposal which has been submitted to them by the King as to the necessity for adopting measures for the extension of religious toleration in the Kingdom, but so far as can yet be discerned it is to be feared that the liberal views of his Majesty will be counteracted in at least one, if not in two, of the chambers.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The first expeditionary corps of the Spanish army embarked at Algiers on the 18th, and were landed at Ceuta. The Moorish General Zebdee had established his headquarters in Tangier in the late Spanish Consular House, over which the Moorish flag was hoisted.

A despatch from Madrid, dated Nov. 26, is as follows:—

Yesterday more than 4,000 Moroccans attacked for the third time the redoubt before Serrallo and were repulsed. Their defeat was complete. The Spanish troops showed great bravery during this engagement. The extraordinary corps d'armée is crossing the Straits; fresh regiments have disembarked at Ceuta.

Serrallo is a small Moorish fortification which serves as a refuge to the Kabyles who guard the camp outside the town.

At the date of the last accounts Mr. Drummond Hay, the English consul-general, was at Tangier, and was having frequent conferences with Katib, the Moorish minister of foreign affairs.

The Madrid journals contain articles blaming the Government with great severity for the concessions which the recently published correspondence with England about Morocco shows that it has made to that Power, in promising not to make any conquest on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. The Moors, it is stated, were attacking Melilla, as well as Ceuta. According to the *Correspondencia* the commerce of Gibraltar was suffering from the interruption of relations with Africa.

TURKEY.

A large number of shipwrecks have taken place in the Black Sea. Kiamil Pacha, President of the High Court of Justice, has been suspended; in his place Saffetti Pacha, late Minister of Religious Institutions, has been appointed.

AMERICA.

The trial of the Harper's Ferry prisoners has terminated. They were all convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 10th of December. It was supposed that Captain Brown would be respited, that he might be executed on the same day. Captain Cook's confession implicates Fred. Douglass and Dr. Howe, of Boston, in the plot.

Gerrit Smith, the well-known philanthropist and abolitionist, who was charged with complicity in the Harper's Ferry outbreak, had become insane, and was placed in the New York Lunatic Asylum.

Writing on the 12th inst. the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* thus refers to political affairs:—

Since I last wrote, the State election, upon which so much was dependent, and from which so much was expected, has taken place, and the result has been a complete triumph for the republicans. I told you in my last letter that Brown's "rebellion" in Virginia had been eagerly seized hold of as a ground of accusation against the freesoilers, who were practically charged, if not with aiding and abetting it, at least with instigating and conniving at it. Upon Seward, however, as the probable republican candidate for the next Presidency, the brunt of the attack was brought to bear. Brown's papers were laboriously searched for some trace of his connexion with, or knowledge of the plot. His expression that free and slave labour were in "irrepressible conflict," was distorted into a foreshadowing of an armed assault upon Southern institutions. An adventurer named Forbes, an ex-volunteer of 1849 in Sicily, who was sent to Kansas some three years ago, mainly through charity, to help the freesoilers in fighting the border ruffians, and was greatly disappointed, when the fighting was over, to find that his employers were not disposed to support him for the rest of his natural life—was picked up, and paid, and pumped, with the hope of extracting something from him that would implicate Seward, however remotely, in Brown's

doings. The poor man did his best, but his best proved rather harmless. Nothing could be discovered that proved Seward's complicity a whit more clearly than Mr. Pickwick's correspondence with Mrs. Bardell proved the existence of amorous relations between him and his landlady.

I think it very likely that if the Brown affair had been at the outset judiciously managed many timid people could have been persuaded into looking at it as the probable though not necessary result of republican teachings, and have testified their abhorrence of negro insurrection by voting with the democrats; but, in the eagerness of the administration to destroy Seward's chances of the Presidential nomination, and to disorganise the republican party on the eve of a general election, they tried to make it prove too much. They used it as if the public was made up of ignorant peasants, or very nervous old women, and the result was a complete reaction from the general horror and disgust which Brown's attempt at first excited. The election came on, and the republicans, instead of being beaten out of the field in confusion, as abettors of treason and promoters of anarchy, have achieved a decided triumph, not in New York only, where these victories are nothing new, but in New Jersey, where they have never been victorious before. Seward's personal gain by what has occurred has been unmistakable. His term in the Senate expires this winter, and the legislature which has just been elected is to choose his successor. As the republicans have a large majority in both branches of the State legislature Seward will be sent back in triumph to Congress, bearing with him the verdict of his own State that the charges made against him were false and malicious.

Frederick Douglass, the well-known fugitive from American slavery, states in his journal of the 4th, that he is about to visit England on a lecturing tour. He writes:—

It will probably be charged by those who delight in any pretext for aspersing me, that I go to England to escape the demands of justice for my alleged complicity with the Harper's Ferry insurrection. I am not ashamed of endeavouring to escape from such justice as might be rationally expected by a man of colour at the hands of a slaveholding court, sitting in the state of Virginia. I am not a favourite in that State, and even if acquitted by the court, with my knowledge of slaveholding magnanimity and civilisation, I could scarcely hope to recross the slaveholding border with my life. There is no more dishonour in trying to keep out of the way of such a court than there would be in keeping out of the way of a company of hungry wolves. Nevertheless, it is only due to truth to state, that for more than a year past I have been making arrangements not to go to Harper's Ferry, but to England. This has been known alike to both friends and foes. My going, too, has been delayed, rather than hastened, by the occurrence of that outbreak. The fact of my known intention to visit England in November, and my published lecturing engagements in different parts of the state of New York, plainly show that no man had any right to expect my personal co-operation elsewhere. I am, however, free to confess that I deem England a safer asylum for me than any offered by the President of the United States.

The *Toronto Globe* says:—"Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, has passed through Toronto on his way to Quebec, from which place he sails for England in the Nova Scotian. He has been engaged to go to England for some time, and his present visit, therefore, is not the result of the late Harper's Ferry insurrection."

The latest accounts from San Juan represent matters there as unchanged. The troops were in quiet possession, and actively engaged in strengthening the defences.

A despatch of the 11th from Washington, says that the Government had received important despatches from the English Government relative to the San Juan difficulty, expressing an earnest desire to settle the question; the details proposed had not then been made known, but it was believed that there was no longer any danger of any serious difficulty between the two countries. "Secretary Cass," says a Boston letter, "has written a letter of 125 pages, setting forth our claim to the island, and we regard this as a masterly proceeding, as it is supposed your statesmen will abandon the claim rather than read the letter."

Thursday, the 24th day of November, had been recommended to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the numerous blessings and bounties he has bestowed on them as a nation and as individuals, by the Governors of the States of Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Delaware, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Indiana.

The anxiety which prevailed concerning the steamer North Star has been allayed by the announcement that the vessel ran on French reefs and remained there for a week, when she was got off, and proceeded for Aspinwall.

CANADA.

The Convention of Representatives assembled at Toronto, in Canada, is a most remarkable and significant movement. Five hundred and seventy representatives of Upper Canada have occupied some days at Toronto in devising reforms upon a large scale, and without disagreement, debating questions of constitutional change, and agreeing upon a party platform which includes the separation of the legislative union between the two Canadas. The union was pronounced to be an entire failure, and unanimously a modified federation was accepted as the most desirable and easily obtainable remedy.

MEXICO.

The expedition of Liberals under Meija against Tehuacan, Orizaba, and Cordova, had proved a disastrous failure. Meija, without firing a gun, lost 600 men, 1,000 muskets, and twelve cannon, which

were captured by Gemminon, without the loss of a single soldier. Macquez performed a brilliant coup. He undertook to escort 2,800,000 dollars to Tepic, but appropriated 600,000 of it to himself, detained the balance, and issued a proclamation in favour of Santa Anna. The British and French Ministers had protested against the conduct of Macquez. Miramon had left the capital, with the avowed object of collecting troops to pursue Macquez, but it was supposed to divide the plunder. The latest advices from Mexico say that Macquez avows he seized the conducta for patriotic purposes. He was expected to assume the presidency, being the favourite of the Church party.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The long and very heavy drought was broken up a few days before the sailing of the mail, and the rains set in heavy. It is said that such a drought has not been known in the colony since 1816. The loss of cattle has been very heavy on the frontier, but the drought has only been partial. At Wynberg, about 600 miles from the frontier, fifty-five inches of water had fallen within the last four months, while the drought had extended to within about 170 miles from Wynberg.

600*l.* had been subscribed by the colony to erect a statue of the Governor Sir George Grey, on the Parade, at Cape Town.

There have been serious shipping disasters at the Cape in consequence of heavy gales.

INDIA.

Advices have been received from Calcutta to Oct. 22 and from Bombay to Nov. 12.

The attempt to enlist the discharged European troops for service in China failed. Of one detachment of 800 men only forty-five accepted the offers made. "A force (5,000 men) I hear," says the *Times* correspondent, "will be sent from this country to China, but there is a hitch of some kind about the Sikhs. They were willing enough to go three months since, and several regiments volunteered, but there is a hitch now."

The Governor-General left Burdwar for the north-west on the 12th inst., and an escort, amounting to 3,954 men had been ordered to attend his triumphal progress through Oude, a larger force than the army with which Sir Charles Napier conquered Scinde. At Shergotty Lord Canning received orders from England which accelerated his movements, and he went on straight to Cawnpore to meet Lord Clyde. It is understood that his lordship returns to Calcutta in December to see Mr. Wilson, and, it is rumoured, abolish the Council. The last statement must be, at all events, premature. Lord Canning had addressed the Talookdars of Oude in open durbar, at Lucknow, with good effect.

Reports, one of them official, announcing the death of the Nana, have been received in Calcutta from Katmandoo. They are not believed. According to the latest accounts, he was levying recruits on our frontier, and threatening to annihilate Lucknow, or blow up St. Paul's, or commit some deed of equal absurdity. He has about 6,000 ruffians with him, half-armed and more than half-starved, and the Nepaulese troops are at last advancing on his rear. The report of his death from jungle fever was, it is suspected, spread by the Nepaulese to avoid the necessity of surrendering him when taken. Jung Bahadur has ordered the rebels to leave Nepal, and he has sent several regiments towards the west for the purpose, it is said, of expelling them. If this be the case our troops may soon have an opportunity of attacking them.

Orders were expected immediately to complete the submarine telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Singapore.

The Waglaurs have evacuated Dwarka after several days' bombardment, which reduced the town to ashes.

The campaign against the rebels in Bundelkund has been opened, and another upon the Chumbul is looked for.

The agitation against the bill for licensing trades and professions continues.

The ex-King of Oude has at last agreed to the terms proposed by Government. He is to receive the pension from the date of acceptance. At the special request of the Governor-General he will continue to reside at Garden Reach.

JAPAN.

From Japan there is some important intelligence. On the 25th of August a Russian officer of the name of Maufet, and one of his sailors, were barbarously murdered in the streets of Yokkama, a village close to Kanagawa. This is said to have been done by some Japanese officials who had been degraded at the instance of one or other of the foreign representatives. General Mouravieff was fortunately at Yeddo at the time with several men-of-war, and refused to leave until the murder was fully atoned for. The consequences are that the chief official at Kanagawa has been dismissed by the Japanese Government, and, according to report, the southern part of the large island of Saghalien has been ceded to the Russians.

CHINA.

Since the despatch of last home mail, says the *China Mail*, nothing has occurred of importance affecting our relationship with the Chinese. There has been no more rioting at Shanghai, but we learn that an European regiment is to be sent from Calcutta to that place, in order to provide for the safety of the foreign residents. Admiral Hope, who has now entirely recovered from the wounds he received

at Taku, is at present in this harbour on board the Chesapeake. So also is the French Admiral Paget, of Tahitian renown, who has come out to relieve Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who has suffered much from sickness during the latter part of his stay in the East.

Mr. Lay has recovered from the wounds he received in the riot at Shanghai, and is at present in Canton, engaged in organising that branch of the new Chinese Customs Service.

The *China Overland Trade Report* says:—"It is certain that the Chinese so far repudiate the United States ratified treaty as to refuse point-blank to allow it to come into force until the British treaty is arranged. The United States Minister is at Japan, but it is not at all likely that this breach of faith will elicit anything beyond a vapid protest or remonstrance."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of Prussia's health is so much improved that his medical attendants have advised his removal to the Isle of Wight.

M. Berryer, it is said, has been engaged to defend the *Ami de la Religion* in the prosecution directed against it for the publication of the pretended letter of King Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Pope's General, Kalbermatten, has issued a ferocious address to his soldiers from Pesaro, in which he describes the patriot army as "felons" and "sacriligious aggressors;" and urges his own immaculate lambs to resist the "infernal seductions" to which they are exposed.

The Tasmanian with the West India mails arrived at Southampton on Wednesday. On proceeding on board, Dr. Wiblin, F.R.C.S., medical superintendent of quarantine at this port, ascertained that there had been upwards of fifty cases of yellow fever, ten of which had proved fatal on board, and two persons had been taken on shore at St. Thomas in a dying state. We understand that in the previous mail there were no less than sixteen deaths.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Frederick William and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal), and the Princess Alice, left Windsor Castle for Aldershot, where her Majesty reviewed the division which was formed in line on the parade of the North Camp. The troops received the Queen with a Royal salute and marched past. At the conclusion of the marching past her Majesty inspected some of the rooms and the riding-school, and then went to the pavilion. At half-past three the Royal party left for Windsor Castle.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor have been the Lord Chancellor and Lady Stratheden; the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Dunmore, and Lady Susan Murray; the Earl and Countess De la Warr; the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Mary Wood, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Newcastle and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, Right Hon. Sir George C. and Lady Theresa Lewis.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William intend to prolong their visit to her Majesty until the end of next week—Friday, the 2nd of December, being now the day appointed for their departure.—*Court Journal*.

A rumour is circulating in fashionable circles that the Princess Mary of Cambridge is about to marry a German Prince of the House of Baden, a brother of the reigning Duke.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have received a further respite, until the 26th day of December next, for the convict Annois, under sentence of death in Newgate.

We are able to say most positively, that the announcement of the intention to remove the stores from Woolwich to Weedon is quite premature.—*Court Journal*.

Lord Ebrington, eldest son and heir of Earl Fortescue, is (says the *Observer*) to be called up to the House of Peers.

Mr. Edwin James has put in circulation a draft of a bill proposing that every member of Parliament should in taking his seat make solemn declaration that he has gained his seat neither by bribery or intimidation, in any form, directly or indirectly. The form of the declaration is embodied in the bill, and is very sweeping and stringent in its terms.

It having been intimated that Government is about to increase the army to an extent equal to about eleven regiments, or ten thousand men, the *United Service Gazette* denies the correctness of the report. The 25th (King's Own Borderers) is to have a second battalion, but the additional ten is an error either of the reporter's or the printer's.

Relative to the report of Mr. Cobden's illness the *Manchester Examiner* says:—"Mr. Cobden left London for Paris on Wednesday, the 16th instant, and was then suffering under a severe cold, which was aggravated by his crossing the Channel on the 17th. When he arrived in Paris he was compelled to confine himself to his room, and has been suffering ever since. We are glad, however, to state that, according to the latest report of his physician, the hon. gentleman was progressing favourably."

The *Western Times* says:—"A young lady of the neighbourhood of Exeter, noted for her talents as an archer, has been honoured with the appointment of maid of honour to the Princess Alice."

Literature.

Studies on Pascal. By the late ALEXANDER VINET, D.D. Translated from the French, by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, A.M. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THIS is a posthumous work of the late M. Vinet, —and one worthy of his fame as a writer, and of his growing reputation as a Christian philosopher. It consists of a variety of pieces, brought together from several sources. First, in order of production, there is part of a course of popular lectures on the French Moralists, delivered at Basle, in 1832-3; portions of which were then published in the *Semeur*;—the portion on Pascal was prepared for the press by the author himself, but published for the first time in this posthumous volume. In 1843, M. Vinet contributed to the *Semeur* three articles on M. Cousin's Essay on the Thoughts of Pascal; in which he powerfully and successfully vindicates Pascal from the charges of "universal scepticism," of "having an unquiet and unhappy faith," and of exhibiting "paroxysms of convulsive devotion." These articles, like the Basle lectures, were written before M. Faugère had given the world for the first time the true Text of Pascal: but when the true Pascal was made known, M. Vinet's vindication was strengthened, not shaken. Here is a fine passage from it:—

"There is something so extravagantly paradoxical in saying that such a man as M. Cousin has not understood Pascal, that we would very willingly not say it if we could do otherwise. But, in short, it must be said. There is something here more than a book, there is a man; there is something more than philosophy, there is Christianity. There is, as has been said, a tragedy, which must not be witnessed in the character of a mere metaphysician. There are things which the most intelligent will not comprehend if he do not feel them. The author of the book which we are examining appears to have sailed in a deep but open sea, and never to have been rocked by the storm on waters whitened with breakers. There are facts which, all learned as he is he does not know, and situations which, all penetrating as he is, he does not comprehend. To be comprehended, they must be experienced. It is with certain questions as with those fortresses which cannot be reduced by cannonading them from a distance—for example, from on board a frigate—but by landing, effecting breaches, assaulting, fighting hand to hand, crossing bayonets. There are problems, to the bottom of which the philosopher must descend, not as a philosopher but as a man, with all his reason doubtless, but also with all his conscience, all his sensibility, and even all his imagination. The philosophers and the economists have often fallen into the same fault, which shows that in the workshop of thought, an extreme division of labour has its inconveniences. The economist has said: I investigate how wealth is produced, and how it is distributed. Make room and let me pass; let another occupy himself with the rest. But this rest is morals, civilisation, and happiness. The philosopher comes and says: I am not a man, but a mind. I attach myself to ideas. Let another occupy himself with the rest. But this rest is truth; for truth, in certain matters, is a fact, a life, or it is nothing. But I reject this economist on the subject of happiness, for it is not his province; and this philosopher on the subject of living truth, for he takes cognisance only of abstract truth. Pascal doubtless is not infallible. Pascal is not perfect; but Pascal is a man, and it is as a man that he must be approached. His book is great, precisely because it is a man's book. The man, with Pascal, leads as in his train the *servant* and the philosopher; but the man remains at the head of the expedition: it is for him that it is undertaken: it is his name that it shall bear. Pascal has made a book of apologetics; I admit it. But Pascal has, above all, traced, with a power which will never be equalled, the image of man in presence of the greatest interests and the gravest problems. This book is not only an extraordinary country, where thought, sometimes towering perpendicularly, overhangs the reader, and seems ready to crush him; this book is a moral fact, an experience, a document. Pascal has experienced nothing which a human soul has not either experienced or can comprehend. But, in order to comprehend an author, we must accept his point of view; we must identify ourselves with him; we must strip off the doctoral robe, as Peter the Great at Sardam laid aside the dignity of empire, and, like him, we must take the hatchet in our hands, at least to feel its weight. Several years ago we heard a celebrated philosopher say, in connexion with a metaphysical discussion, that in order to engage in it with more success, there was a necessity for more of the spirit or the experience of business. This expression, at which we then smiled, we make use of now, and apply it to the present case, with more propriety as we think. Yes! we must bring to discussions like those to which Pascal's book gives rise, the spirit of business, of that business with which Pascal was engrossed, and which, he thought, ought to absorb all the attention of a man. We must not leave out anything which goes to the composition of man. We must bring, and throw into the discussion, his fears and his hopes, his joys and his sorrows, his external and internal life, the mind and the soul, the man of time and the man of eternity. Thus, that is to say complete, living and personal, such questions must find us. Otherwise they will mock our efforts, and laugh at our certainties."

The bulk of this volume consists of a course of lectures delivered to the Academy of Lausanne in 1844-5; and published, some in the *Semeur*, and others in the *Revue Suisse*. On "the Restoration of Pascal's Thoughts" by M. Faugère, he speaks thus:—

"It was known, beyond the possibility of doubt, that we had not the true text of the *Thoughts*; and many inquired if we had the true thought of Pascal. The labour of M. Faugère has dissipated this uncertainty. Pascal is restored to us;—not the Pascal, sceptic

and dissolute, of whom M. Cousin drew the black portrait, but the Pascal whom we knew,—Pascal convinced, fervent, and happy. Once more, let us thank M. Cousin. Even before the new edition, the argument that we maintained with him was in nowise desperate; it is better still, since the publication which his Memoir has called forth."

It is we believe to this lecture that the well-known essay of Mr. Rogers (on Pascal) refers; in which M. Vinet is approvingly quoted: while the same task that Vinet proposed to himself is performed with more completeness, and perhaps with more strength, by his English contemporary. Another lecture is on "Pascal, not the Writer, but the Man;" and is very discriminating and suggestive,—penetrating into the soul of Pascal with more insight than any other interpreter has shown. We extract a noble passage on Pascal's Profundity and Eloquence, which contains some significant universal truths:—

"What is admired as profundity in the book of Pascal, and what is in fact profundity, appears to us due in great part to this courage of thought, or this passionate love of the true. It has been remarked that the thought of a child is sometimes profound, because simplicity and profundity must meet. Shall we venture to say that, very often, Pascal is profound because he is simple; or because, like a child (but more meritoriously, since the child's courage is only that of imprudence), he looks objects and his own thoughts in the face, and unhesitatingly follows it wheresoever it lead him. I know very well that it would not lead a less vigorous genius so far; but how many things of surprising novelty, and of incomparable value, Pascal would not have said, would not have thought, if his love of truth had been less ardent, less imperious!"

"This passionate love of the true made him hold in contempt everything which, in actual life, overlays with accidental attributes what is the distinguishing attribute of man,—I mean, his quality of manhood. It is this quality that pleases him, and that he seeks before all others; and he is almost enraged when the accident robs him of the substance,—when the man, or the honest man, with whom he had to do, disappears under profession, art, or rank. 'Man (he says) is full of wants; he loves only those who can supply them all. I must then have an honest man, who can accommodate himself to all my wants in general.' . . . 'One should not be able to say of a man that he is either a mathematician, or a preacher, or eloquent, but that he is an honest man. This universal quality alone pleases me. *Ne quid nimis*, lest a quality should gain the ascendancy and give him its name.' And truly he is right. Every man, in order to be anything, too easily resolves to be only that thing. We are all so many living abstractions; and in order better to remember that we are artists or men of letters, men of business or men of state, we forget to be simply men,—the universal quality which alone gives value to our particular qualities. Thus Pascal made the truth of human life consist in uniting all, excluding nothing, being in some sort universal. This view may, I suppose, give us the key of a thought which we meet, not without astonishment, in Pascal, and of which, in a certain point of view, we may dispute the accuracy. 'Since no one can be universal, and know all that can be known about everything, we should know a little about everything. For it is much better to know something about everything, than everything about one thing. This universality is most desirable.'

"This passion for the true, or this bravery of mind, explains Pascal's hatred for everything in language, or in the imitation of objects, that is hyperbolic, inflated, or purely conventional. His bad humour against this vicious style betrays itself in many places. We cannot but perceive it in these words, thrown out with a negligence that increases their force:—'To mask nature, and to disguise her. Away with kings, the pope, bishops; we must have august monarch, &c.; not Paris, but the capital of the kingdom.' Faithful to his maxim, that he should speak of all things as an honest man and as to honest men (we should now say humanly, and as to men), he discards the trumpery which invests objects with a false appearance of greatness, and believes that thus he renders good service to study; for, says he, 'one of the reasons which most withdraw those who enter upon such studies from the true path which they ought to follow, is the imagination which they take up beforehand that good things are inaccessible, calling them grand, lofty, elevated, sublime. I would call them low, common, familiar. I hate these swelling words. It is not in extraordinary and out-of-the-way things that excellence of whatever kind is found. People raise themselves up in order to reach it, and so go the farther from it. More frequently they should lower themselves. The best books are those which the readers think that they could have made themselves. Nature, which alone is good, is altogether familiar and common.'

"Would you have—I do not say all the rhetoric of Pascal—but the key, or the sum of that rhetoric? In a few words, here it is:—'When a natural discourse paints a passion or an effect, we find in ourselves the truth of what we hear, though we did not know that it was in us, so that we are led to love him who makes us feel it. For he has made it appear not to be his, but our own.' Behold in what, according to Pascal, consists that eloquence of which he has said, with off-hand familiarity, 'that it laughs at eloquence.' It consists in giving us the consciousness of our own feelings and our own thoughts. Such is the effect of a natural discourse,—a sort of mirror in which we have only to look at ourselves. Away, then, with all artifices! The only point is to be true; and depth, pathos, sublimity, are but different degrees and different forms of the true."

The pieces of which we have made mention are those which will be most interesting to readers who chiefly regard Pascal as a great name in the literature of the 17th century. But there are lectures or essays still more worthy of M. Vinet, and still more valuable in truth of criticism and suggestion of thought, which appeal more to the philosopher and the divine than to the general reader. "The Theology of the Book of the Thoughts" is a delightful and

profitable study for the theologian. "The Pyrrhonism of Pascal, and his Personal Religion," brings out in new forms much of the matter of M. Vinet's early article on the essay of Cousin; and gives further proof that Pascal was not, as has been represented, "drawn by despair into the faith as into a dark cavern; but was drawn irresistibly toward the beauty of God," and, "if he threw himself into an abyss, it was into that of holiness and of love."

There are further pieces on "The Provincials," and on the "Life and Correspondence of Jacqueline Pascal;" together with a fragment, dictated by M. Vinet from his death-bed, on an "Abridgment of the Life of Jesus," begun by Pascal, and then just discovered by M. Faugère, "to whose hand everything that concerns this great man seems of itself to gravitate." We have said enough to draw our readers, especially theological students, to this excellent volume; which ought to stand, with Mr. Pearce's translations of M. Faugère's true text, in every theological library.

The translator deserves hearty thanks for a most praiseworthy rendering of his original; and for a valuable appendix of Notes, partly his own, and partly from Bacon and Chalmers.

Leoline, and Lyrics of Life. By S. H. BRADBURY ("Quallon"), author of "Yewdale," &c. London: Hall, Virtue, and Co.

As Mr. Bradbury has previously published, we think, three volumes of verse, it may be supposed that people know something of him, and of his reputation as "Quallon." He has written pleasing lyrics, with much actual feeling and simple fancy. But this volume is no advance whatever on what he has previously done. A great part of its verse is musical; and its sentiment is warm and true; but there is no high imagination, and not much pleasant fancy. "Leoline" would never have been written had not Gerald Massey written his "Babe Christabel." The beginning is as good as any of it; and contrasts, in its diffuseness and aimlessness, with the heart-poem we have named, and that perhaps inspired it.

"'Twas in the merry time of spring,
Remembrance of the day will cling
About my heart, and I must sing.

Our Leoline was born, sweet child;
In the warm sunlight first she smiled,
Lily-bloom on her young face isled.

Idol of love, this world of ours,
A treasure won to queen the flowers,
When Life revealed Leoline's powers!

She came to bless our humble cot,
An angel in an earthly spot,
To charm our life's unhallowed lot!

We gazed with wonder as she lay,
Her young face lit with beauty's ray,
Like blossom in the smile of May.

Pearless cherub, stranger to vice,
Pure as moonlit sparkles of ice,
Lamb from the fold of Paradise.

Our joys increased, our woes were gone,
Gazing on our beautiful one—
A new life, brook-like, flowing on!"

The subject of a large number of the "Life Lyrics" is the love of woman: but it is treated in a common-place way,—the feeling a purely conventional one, and the images scarcely more than the stock metaphors and comparisons of all versifiers. Take, for instance, "Laura":—

LAURA.

"The moonlight dwells on Laura's brow,
Cool as marble and as white;
Calm as a cloud of purest glow,
Swimming high in azure light.
And dainty smiles play on her lips,
Like the sunbeams on a stream;
When skies in deepest sapphire wealth,
Of the evening's glories dream!

The moving splendours of her eye,
Vivid as the lightnings are;
And shine divine, as in the sky
Golden sparks flash from a star!
Her soul gleams in a queenly look,
Beautiful as painter's skill;
That fills us with the power of thought,
But sphinx-like for ever still!

Her peerless beauty oft I see,
But the charm I cannot hold;
'Tis like the plumage of a bird,
Purple, opaline, and gold!
I'd ever play about her lips,
As the winds play with her curls;—
Behold her coral-tinted mouth,
Love's sweet cup begemmed with pearls!"

The favourable reviews of his poems in "influential journals," which Mr. Bradbury parades at the end of this volume, seem to have done him harm,—have rather encouraged him to think himself famous, than to labour to be worthy of fame. And whatever his "esteemed literary friends" may say of the "desirability" of inserting the biographical notice from the *News of the World*, we altogether regret that he should be willing to be bespattered with praise of that sort.

In noticing this book we have felt that Mr. Bradbury deserves to be blamed strongly, because he ought to do better, or do nothing at all. It is not every fancy that flits across a man's brain, or every sentiment that quickens the beat of his own private heart, that is worthy to be embalmed in verse; nor is it every easy-flowing rhyme that jingles in a musical ear, that ought to be written, preserved, and printed. A writer—espe-

cially a poetical writer—who has no reticence, is sure to get into contempt.

A Life-long Story: or, Am I My Sister's Keeper? Facts and Phases for the Times, dedicated to the Women of England: by One of Themselves. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THIS is a very genuine book,—the evident product of deep conviction and of pure and generous feeling, based on intimate knowledge of the social condition of women, shaped by a noble moral purpose, and written with fervour and eloquence. It is not written with much regard to "rules of art," either as to the structure of the story, or as to the admission of matter foreign or additional to the story. The tale is fragmentary, sometimes unpleasantly spasmodic; and the episodes are almost innumerable:—the author has obeyed her impulses, followed her instincts, and, conscious of the reality of her characters and incidents, has poured forth her soul, apparently without restraint. Though the book is thus thrown open to something of adverse criticism, we ourselves really like it all the better for some of these features:—its inartificial structure, its intensity of feeling, and its bold and clear-voiced appeals, are a refreshing variety in stories with a purpose. Perhaps the Preface—which is a little too ecstatic—may deter a few readers from going further; but we advise all to whose hands the volume comes to go a good deal further.

The greatest merit of the book is its vehement, holy, genial humanity, alike in the advocacy of the cause of wronged woman, and in the rebuke of conventional follies and sins. Its feeblest part is the long delineation of the early loves of Courtenaye and Mary Grenville,—the former an evangelical young clergyman, who could have played his part in all that relates to the special purpose of the book, without so full a representation of his person and labours, his attractiveness and usefulness. This portion of the tale is not at all above the conventional religious novel. But even here, the passages of a meditative and practical character occasionally introduced, are sometimes as lofty in thought as they are purely pious in the sentiment they breathe; and if a few such episodic bursts are rather wild and extravagant, a great many have a fine rhetoric, that passes over sometimes into poetry, with now and then a touch of satire or of scorn that has the real fire in it, or, yet again, a noble tenderness, or a wailing pathos, that moves the very heart of the listener.

"Daisy's Story" fulfils what we suppose to be the real aim of the book, and satisfies the expectation its title raises. Again, of "Another Unfortunate—only a Dressmaker," and "Another Life-Phase—a Governess," we can only say, that their incidents are undoubtedly facts—and unhappily facts such as are too common—and that they are treated with a purity and earnestness worthy of a Christian Englishwoman. The author has real gifts, and they are devoted so wholly and religiously to a great end, that we are indisposed to indulge in any, even the lightest, blame. But we venture to say, that it will be well if she learn the mastery of her own gifts and powers, and do not suffer herself to be mastered by them.

We are confident that the author will not be satisfied if her book only give amusement, or even momentary right impulse, to her readers. She would rather have it judged by its fitness to force consideration on those who live listlessly and irresponsibly amidst the dreadful evils she depicts, than by its merits as a literary production. Indeed, it is impossible to treat it simply from a literary point-of-view: its moral is so strongly put, and is of such awful significance, that only the coldest and basest natures can fail to catch the infection of the writer's sincerity and practicalness, and to be carried away by her eloquent words. Unless we altogether and sadly mistake the spirit that pervades the book—and we think we do not—this true woman would be immeasurably more delighted to know that she had gained her countrywomen's ear, and done good to any suffering or sinful sister, than to find that her volume "sold" or "made a reputation." A great many questions, religious, educational, and domestic, are touched in the course of the book, on some of which we do not agree with this lady; but, on the whole, we cordially commend her to our readers.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Douglas Hamilton (says the *Athenæum*) has found in the State Paper-office some hitherto unnoticed facts in the life of Milton. Among these discoveries are several letters of State not previously printed in Milton's prose works, but of high interest, as illustrating the energetic intervention of the Commonwealth Government in behalf of the persecuted Protestants of the Alpine Valleys. A treatise in justification of the war with Holland, already in type, but not known as Milton's composition, Mr. Hamilton has succeeded in identifying by means of the Order Books of the Council of State. These Order Books, it now appears, were arranged in the State Paper-office, their present abode, by the great poet himself. These are interesting facts of his public life. Of a more personal nature, is a discovery, in the Royalist Composition Papers, which clears the character of Milton from the old charge of harshness towards his mother-in-law in withholding from the unfortunate Ann Powell her thirds. Enemies of Milton have made much of these thirds. The State Papers prove incontestably that the Commissioners for Sequestration, not Milton, were to blame. The poet's part in the matter was consistent and even noble. The whole of these Milton papers will be published by the Camden Society.

Mr. Murray's trade sale came off on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., with a success which speaks well for the prosperity of the new literary season. Captain M'Cintock was the hero of the day. Of his "Narrative of the Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas,

and of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions," there were sold 7,600 copies. Of this number Mr. Mudie alone took 3,000 copies. The following numbers for new books and new editions are also of interest:—"The Bampton Lectures, 1859," sold 900; Dr. Thomson's "Story of New Zealand," 900; Rev. Adam S. Farrar's "Science in Theology," 500; Rev. Josiah Bateman's "Life of the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson," 2,200; Mr. Smiles's "Self-Help," 3,200; Mr. Charles Darwin's work "On the Origin of Species," 1,500; Dr. Wm. Smith's "Principia Latina: a First Latin Course," 900; "Eöthen," 600; "Sir Fowell Buxton's Life and Correspondence," 2,500; "The Chinese—Pictures of Themselves, drawn by Native Artists, described by Rev. R. H. Cobbold," 1,000; "Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury: a Biography," by Rev. James C. Robertson, 500; General Sir Howard Douglas's "Modern Systems of Fortification, examined with Reference to the Naval, Littoral, and Internal Defence of England," 500; Professor Mansel's "Limits of Religious Thought Examined," fourth and cheaper edition, 900; Lord Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," 3,000; "Lord Byron's Complete Works," with notes and illustrations by Jeffrey, Heber, Wilson, Moore, Gifford, Lockhart, &c., a new and cheaper edition, 1,000; Dr. Wm. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1,300; "Murray's Cookery," 1,500; "Fergusson's Architecture," 300; "Stephenson's Life," 1,600; and Stanley's "Sinai," 600. The sale of school-books, published by Mr. Murray, was also large.

The first volume of a "Life and Times of Prince Metternich," by Herr Schmidt-Weissenfels, has been published by Kober, at Prague. It purports to be compiled chiefly from private documents.

Cleanings.

Two of the Raphael cartoons at Hampton Court are now covered with large sheets of plate glass.

Professor Bleekrode states that a new tree producing gutta percha, called *sapoto mulleri*, has been discovered at Surinam.

A colossal statue of Mendelssohn, modelled by Mr. Bacon, has been cast at the bronze works of Robinson and Cottam, Belgravia.

A foreigner, who had mixed among many nations, was asked if he had observed any particular quality in our species that might be considered universal. He replied, "Me tink dat all men love lazy."

A line of omnibuses has recently been established at Beyrout, the first ever seen in Syria. The Bedouins run from all sides to see them pass, and stand looking after them with astonishment.

From a letter addressed to the *Times*, by Messrs. Keighly and Co., Hull, there appears to be no ground for the suspicion that human bones from the Crimea had been imported at Hull.

There are now the very unusual number of four vacancies in the Royal Academy one seat at the board in place of James Ward, three places in the Associateship, *vice* Messrs. John Phillip, Sydney Smirke, and Frank Stone.

The *Athenæum* states that Mr. Frank Stone died from heart disease. "The sea-side claimed him to the last; and at the very moment when the brush fell from his hand, he had just completed his arrangement for spending the winter at his easel in the Isle of Thanet."

On the arrival of the gallant Sir Colin Campbell in the East, a young English officer complained of his accoutrements, and amongst the rest said his sword was too short. "Lengthen it, sir," rejoined the bluff old general, "by going a step nearer to the rebels."—*Court Circular*.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has printed for private circulation two more specimens of English dialects as spoken in the present year. One specimen is in the Cornish dialect—the other is in that of Dorset. For each specimen the "Song of Solomon" has been chosen.

Baron Marochetti's statue of Richard I., the model of which was exhibited in 1851 in Hyde-park, and which became so familiar to visitors to the Great Exhibition held in that year, is about to be placed in Palace-yard, in the large open space opposite to the Peers' entrance to the New Palace at Westminster.

Commencing with the March steamers, the Australian postal route will be via Ceylon, instead of via Mauritius. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have applied for an increased subsidy. So says the *English Mail*, a well got up journal for special circulation in the Australian colonies.

Dr. Challis, the Bermondsey medical officer, describes the result of sanitary measures in that parish thus:—"Instead of a focus for disease, Bermondsey is now one of the healthiest of the metropolitan districts." He refers to the Registrar-General's report in proof.

There is to be a total eclipse of the sun on July 18, 1860. At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Faye said, that at the moment of obscurity four principal planets, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, and Saturn, will form in the neighbourhood of the eclipsed sun a species of rhomboid, a combination so rare that many centuries will elapse before its recurrence.

INCOMBUSTIBLE DRESSES.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* announces the discovery of a solution by which ladies' garments made of cotton or linen, if steeped in it, will not burn; while their strength and appearance will not be interfered with. Alum, it appears, was injurious to the first and common salt to the second; and the same objections have been found to apply to other articles. But, after many experiments, the tungstate of soda has been found to possess the necessary qualities, and to offer no ob-

stacle to the ironing process. It is therefore in constant use in the Royal laundry, and is recommended for general adoption.

LUXURY AND EXTRAVAGANCE AT THE FRENCH COURT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* writes:—"Apropos to dresses, there is a system established at Compiègne that to English ideas does seem something positively wicked. Four toilettes a-day are about the general requirement, though there are days when only three are necessary; the invitations are for eight days, and no lady is expected ever to be seen twice wearing the same gown. Count this up, and you will find an average of thirty or thirty-two toilettes to be carried down to the Court. Suppose a female *invitée* not to be alone, but to have a daughter (or two daughters) with her—you come at once to ninety or ninety-six dresses! Now, the average of these gowns will be 250 francs (10*l.*), because, while the finer ones cost 300, 400, or 500 francs each, there may be some which cost only 120 or 150 francs; but put them all at 250 francs, you reach, for each person, the figure of 300*l.* or 320*l.*; and if two persons, 600*l.* or 640*l.*; if three, 900*l.* or 960*l.*"

CAPT. BROWN ON THE NEBRASKA FRONTIER.—The following curious incident is related in connexion with Brown's capture of a Missouri party who had pursued him and his collection of "chattels" to the Nebraska frontier last March:—The Sheriff, seeing the old man's preparations, with prudential courage wheeled around his horse and galloped off. Dozens of his followers imitated his example. There was one company, however, that refused to fly. Brown captured them. He caused them to dismount, and put the negroes on their horses. They swore. Old Brown ordered them to be silent, as he would permit no blasphemy in his presence. They swore again. "Kneel!" said the old man, as he drew his pistol with stern earnestness, which left no room to doubt his intention. They knelt down, and he ordered them to pray! He detained them for five days, and compelled them to pray night and morning. They never swore again in Old Brown's presence! They returned to Atchison; one of them indiscreetly told the story; the ridicule that overwhelmed the others compelled them, it is said, to leave the town.

Obituary.

MR. JONATHAN DUNN, NOTTINGHAM.—The decease of this much respected townsman, though not unexpected, has given rise to general regret. It is some years since he took part in active life, and he was almost the last of the existing links connecting the present generation with a bygone race. Mr. Dunn was a native of the town, and, excepting an interval of short duration spent in Birmingham, had resided here all his life. Seventy-five years ago, a quaint low building, with high gable ends, occupied the site in South-parade, where now stands the shop so many years in the possession of the deceased, and where, for upwards of sixty years, he carried on the business of a bookseller. Throughout life he was an undeviating supporter of Liberal principles. He was elected sheriff of this town in 1799, in conjunction with the late Mr. Hall, of Basford, and continued a member of the old corporation until its dissolution, in 1836. In September, 1809, he was promoted to a seat in the Senior Council; and on the 1st of August, 1816, was appointed coroner, in the place of the late Wm. Wells, gent. This office he continued to hold until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, when he retired on an annuity, as compensation for loss of office. Mr. Dunn's public life may be said to have terminated with this event. In every department of life our venerable townsman enjoyed the esteem of all around him. He was connected throughout life with the Congregationalist body, and worshipped in late years at Friar-lane Chapel. Mr. Dunn was of considerable bodily activity, and preserved possession of his faculties to a late period of life. A gradual decay at length terminated in death. He attained the age of eighty-eight, on the 6th day of last month.—*Notte Review*.

THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE died at his residence, Hookwood-park, near Limsfield, Surrey, on Sunday last, aged eighty-one. He retired from the Civil Service of the East India Company in 1827, and acquired considerable literary reputation for his work on *Casul*.

BIRTHS.

FARMER.—Nov. 25, at 30, Dinsford-road, Stockwell, Mrs. Henry Farmer, of a daughter.

SKEATS.—Nov. 27, Mrs. Herbert S. Skeats, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DIXON—DERRY.—Oct. 12, at Kingston, Demerara, by the Rev. J. Barley, the Rev. Seth Dixon, Wesleyan Missionary, to Hannah, only daughter of the late Mr. John Derry, South Clifton, Notts.

SIMS—JAMES.—Nov. 19, at the Independent Chapel, Clutton, by the Rev. G. Nettleship, Mr. George Sims, to Miss Hannah James, both of Timbury, Somersetshire.

MITCHELL—WOOD.—Nov. 20, at the Baptist Chapel, Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Meltham, to Miss Sarah Ann Wood, of Lockwood.

MACHELL—MURGATROYD.—Nov. 20, at Springfield Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. G. M'Callum, Mr. Samuel Machell, woollen spinner, to Miss Harriet Murgatroyd, both of Gomersal.

HARTLEY—WILKINSON.—Nov. 22, at Zion Chapel, Skipton, by the Rev. R. Gibbs, Mr. James Hartley, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Wilkinson, of Skipton.

ROBINSON—LEVER.—Nov. 22, at Ebenezer Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. John Robinson, to Mrs. Harriet Lever, both of Sowerby Bridge.

CLEGG—HOLDEN.—Nov. 23, at Milton Congregational Church, Smith-street, Rochdale, by the Rev. H. W. Parkinson, Mr. J. Clegg, to Betsy, daughter of Mr. J. Holden, of Rochdale.

CLARK—RONALDSON.—Nov. 24, at Belleville, Newington, Edinburgh, the Rev. John Sim Clark, minister of the Free Church, Foveran, Aberdeenshire, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Ronaldson, Esq., merchant, Edinburgh.

STOCKWELL—BURRAN.—Nov. 24, at Rose-street Chapel, Macclesfield, by the Rev. G. B. Kidd, Mr. Samuel Stock-

well, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Burran, of Chestergate, Macclesfield.

SHAW—SPENCE.—Nov. 24, at Byron-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. R. Horsfield, Mr. Squire Shaw, schoolmaster, St. Alban-place, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Spence, cloth drawer, all of Leeds.

LEA—GEORGE.—Nov. 26, at the Union Chapel, Oxford-road, Manchester, by the Rev. A. M'Laren, B.A., Mr. J. Lea, to Maria Esther, daughter of the Rev. J. George, of Manchester.

GOULD—GOSNEY.—Nov. 28, at the Independent Chapel, Fordingbridge, by the Rev. Morgan Williams, B.A., Mr. M. Gould, of Poole, to Miss Emma Gosney.

DEATHS.

LUCCOCK.—Nov. 20, in Park-square, Leeds, Mrs. Luccock, aged eighty-five, relict of the late Thomas Luccock, Esq., of Leeds, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Medley, of Liverpool.

GELDART.—Nov. 23, at Isleworth, in his fifty-fourth year, Charles, eldest surviving son of the late Joseph Geldart, Esq., of Norwich.

WILSON.—Nov. 22, at Elm-cottage, Blackford-road, George Wilson, M.D., Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh.

HALL.—Nov. 22, at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Benjamin Snooke Hall, aged seventy-two years.

DUNN.—Nov. 23, at South Parade, Nottingham, Mr. Jonathan Dunn, aged eighty-eight years.

LAWRIE.—Nov. 23, at Bridge of Allan, James Adair Lawrie, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, aged fifty-eight.

HENSMAN.—Nov. 23, at Kimbolton, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Bethiah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hensman, Esq., of Kimbolton, aged sixty-three.

HUCKETT.—Nov. 23, Harry, son of Mr. H. Hockett, draper, Market Harborough, aged four years.

CRIPPS.—Nov. 23, at Market Harborough, in his seventeenth year, William Heygate, only son of Mr. William Cripps, formerly of Nottingham.

FORMAN.—Nov. 26, at his residence, Abbots-hill, Derby, Robert Forman, Esq., J.P., aged sixty-eight.

TOWNSEND.—Nov. 27, at his residence, Hanger-lane, Stamford-hill, John Townsend, Esq., for many years an active magistrate of the county of Middlesex, aged seventy-one.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English Stock Market has shown an upward tendency during the week. On Wednesday and Thursday there was an advance to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The market on Saturday remained in a quiet but very firm position, the few transactions recorded having led to scarcely any change in values. At one time further indications of buoyancy were apparent, but no material movement was created. On Monday the funds opened at a slight improvement, the transactions recorded being at a rise of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. compared with the closing rates of Saturday afternoon. To-day there was also a general advance, produced by the intelligence received from France, which is considered of a more satisfactory character, and the movement has been also stimulated by the steady rise in the Paris Bourse, which may be considered indicative of a slight return of confidence among the dealers and speculators. But the amount of business is limited. Consols were first quoted 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, whence they improved to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, remaining for some time without further alteration. On the receipt of the Paris prices there was a fresh advance, and the final transactions were at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. For the January account the last price was 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 97, or 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ex dividend. The India Loan closed at 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock, 226 to 228; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; India Debentures, New, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds, par to 3s. premium; and Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 29s. premium.

The supply of money appears to have somewhat increased, and the best bills are taken more readily at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. At the Bank the demand to-day was very moderate.

The exact amount of the Long Annuities expiring on the 5th January next is 1,160,124*l.* 9s. 8*d.*

Business in the Foreign Stock Market is moderately active, and prices are firmer.

The chief business attended to in the Railway Share Market is the liquidation of the last monthly accounts. Prices, however, are well maintained, and in some instances there is a slight improvement. Caledonians have improved to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92. Eastern Counties to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Northern to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Western to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 66. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brighton to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113. North Western to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Western to 96 and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midland to 107 and 107 $\frac{1}{2}$. North British to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60. North Eastern, Berwick, to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94. Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80. London, Chatham, and Dover have declined to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, and North Stafford brought 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Foreign undertakings have been very quiet. Lombardo-Venetian realise 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Luxembourg 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Western of France, 22. In the Colonial Market prices have also shown more firmness. Great Indian Peninsula have improved to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian to 102; and Great Western of Canada to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Eastern Bengals are dealt in at 4; and Scinde at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a fair extent. London and Westminster have advanced to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. London Chartered of Australia to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Union of London to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Miscellaneous Share Market Electric Telegraph brought 105. Crystal Palace 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Australian Agricultural 31; and Van Diemen's Land, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£30,805,080
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	8,470,000
Gold Bullion	16,330,080
Silver Bullion	—
£30,805,080	£30,805,080

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,185,972
Public Deposits	8,062,071
Other Deposits	13,602,550
Seven Day and other Bills	815,776
£40,279,369	£40,279,369

Nov. 24, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 25, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, J., Broadway, Deptford, and Gray Eagle-street, Spitalfields, boot manufacturer, December 5, January 9.
CHARLES, T., Old Bond-street, Italian warehouseman, December 9, January 4.
BARTLE, C., Elmina, West Coast of Africa, merchant, December 9, January 10.
HANCORN, T., Hereford, timber merchant, December 7, January 9.
COTTAM, S., Westbromwich, innkeeper, December 9, January 12.
CALVOCKE, A., Manchester, merchant, December 6, January 10.
CAWTON, J., and WOOD, E., Bradford, commission agents, December 8, January 13.

Tuesday, November 29, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

WELDON, S., Maner, Cambridge, dealer and chapman, January 10, February 10.
LYON, J. R., Cambridge, brewer, December 12, January 9.
JOHNSON, H., Clerkenwell-close, builder, December 8, January 6.
CROSS, A., Westbromwich, Stafford, ironfounder, December 9, January 12.
DUGARD, W., Birmingham, coach and harness furniture maker, December 17, January 13.
CARTWRIGHT, J., Dunston, Lincoln, corn merchant, December 13, January 5.
LOMAX, J., Deansgate, Bolton, Lancashire, tailor, December 14, January 17.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 50 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—The prevalence of these very distressing and oftentimes destructive disorders for many years past in this country has placed them in the category of the most fatal English maladies. It is, therefore, most satisfactory to know that a very simple and safe remedy—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—containing peculiar curative principles which therapeutic experience has proved to be totally wanting in the Pale Oil—has been prescribed by the Faculty in numerous cases of chronic bronchitis and throat affections, and has afforded not only immediate mitigation, but has finally and effectually restored sufferers to permanent health. The actual benefit derived is thus conclusively stated by Mr. Arthur Cridland, an eminent London surgeon in extensive practice:—"The effect of Dr. de Jongh's Oil on myself last winter was remarkable. I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx, consequently I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that the Oil which I was frequently prescribing would benefit my own case, and after taking it a few days, its good effect commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngeal irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ACIDITY, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, ERYSIPELAS.—This formidable array of ailments will not alarm those who have once witnessed the happy manner in which each and all of them yield to the purifying influence of these Pills. Their effect is vastly increased by rubbing the part, or the skin over the part affected, with Holloway's Ointment, which passes through the skin and acts upon every organ placed internal to the portion rubbed. It is wonderful how indigestion succumbs to such treatment which always gives relief in a short time. Erysipelas, gout, and rheumatism are always accompanied by disordered stomach, which the same remedies readily rectify by purifying the blood, and regulating the action of the liver, kidneys, and bowels.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 28.

The foreign supplies last week were wheat—8,040 quarters from Cronstadt, 700 quarters Danzig, 1,350 quarters Pomerania, 790 quarters Lubek, 602 quarters Hamburg, 650 quarters New York, 1,610 quarters East Indies, Barley—3,137 quarters from Stettin, 640 quarters Sweden, 4,680 quarters Denmark, 1,915 quarters Hamburg, 1,499 quarters France, 910 quarters Odessa, 1,130 quarters Alexandria. Oats—16,280 quarters from Russia, 900 quarters Königsberg, 12,244 quarters Sweden, 408 quarters Denmark, 780 quarters Hamburg, Peas—160 quarters Tonnung, 800 quarters New York. Flour—2,244 barrels from New York, 60 sacks France. With mild damp weather, affecting its condition, and a moderate supply, no progress could be made with the sale of English wheat this morning, excepting at a reduction of 1s to 2s per quarter upon the prices of last Monday week, and some quantity was left unsold at close of market. Foreign went off in retail upon terms rather more in favour of buyers. Flour dull and 1s per sack cheaper. Malting barley is lower, and distilling qualities neglected, but grinding scarce and in demand at full prices. New beans dull and rather cheaper, but peas without alteration. We had a better arrival of oats; the trade was steady, but Swedes were 6d per

quarter lower. Linseed and cakes without change. The wind is westerly, and since Saturday some quantity of rain has fallen.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat		Wheat	
Essex and Kent, Red	42 to 46	Dantzic	43 to 56
Ditto White	41 52	Königsberg, Red	46 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 51
Scotch		Danish and Holstein	44 47
Rye	32 24	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	40 45	Petersburg	42 46
Distilling	23 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 65	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mazagan	34 46	Marianopol	41 43
Ticks	—	Taganrog	31 36
Harrow	—	Egyptian (U.S.)	46 50
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	23 42
Peas, White	33 42	Barley, Pomeranian	—
Gray	33 40	Königsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	23 37
Boilers	—	East Friesland	25 27
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	23 25
Foreign	—	Odessa	25 27
Oats (English new)	23 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	42 43	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	40 46	Peas, White	36 33
Black Sea	40 46	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 31	Dutch	13 25
Canaryseed	53 62	Jahde	18 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	16 21
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	19 22
German	—	Swedish	21 24
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 121 lbs to 131	0s	New York	23 26
Rape Cakes, 41 lbs to 51	0s per ton	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 251 lbs to 261	0s per last	Cartawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BUTCHERS' MEAT. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 28.
The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 5,981 head. To-day's market was scantily supplied with foreign stock, but the general quality of the Dutch sheep was remarkably prime. Compared with Monday last, there was a considerable deficiency in the arrivals of home-fed beasts, and the quality of most breeds was inferior. The attendance of buyers was not very numerous, yet prime beasts, from their scarcity, sold readily at quite 2d per 14s more money. Inferior stock commanded full quotations. Some Scots and crosses produced 5s 4d per 14s. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,000 short-horns and crosses; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 131 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 700 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were very scantily supplied: prime Downs and half-breeds changed hands readily, at fully last Monday's currency; otherwise the mutton trade was inactive, on former terms. Calves—the supply of which was only moderate—were in fair request, at full prices. There was a steady sale for pigs, at fully the late advance in the quotations.

Per 14s. to sink the Offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 6
Second quality	3 4 3 10	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 2
Prime large oxen	4 0 4 10	Lgs. coarse calves	4 2 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	5 0 5 2	Prime small	4 10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 4	Large hogs	3 6 3 10
Second quality	3 6 4 0	Neaten, porkers	4 0 5 0

Lambs 0s 6d to 0s 6d.
Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 29s each.
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 28.
From Scotland and various parts of England the arrivals of meat continue on a full average scale. Prime beef, mutton, veal, and pork sell steadily, at full quotations; otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state.

Per 14s. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 8 to 2 10	Small pork	4 2 to 5 2
Middling ditto	3 0 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 6 3 10	Middling ditto	3 8 4 0
Do. small do.	4 0 4 4	Prime ditto	4 2 4 6
Large pork	3 6 4 2	Veal	3 8 4 6

Lamb, 0s 6d to 0s 6d.
POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 28.—Since Monday last, the arrivals of potatoes, coastwise and by railway, have been rather on the increase, and in fair average condition. The best samples are in request at full prices, but other kinds are a dull inquiry. Last week's imports amounted to 249 tons from Dunkirk; 125 bags from Boulogne; 36 bags from Hamburg; 25 bags from Hamburg, 10 bags from Harlingen, and 100 tons from Granville.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Nov. 28.
TRA.—The market remains very inactive, at about previous rates, the advices by the Overland Mail having caused no alteration in values.

SUGAR.—There has been rather more inquiry for good grocery descriptions, and prices are fully maintained, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in the refined market at former quotations.

COFFEE.—A steady business has been done in plantation Ceylon at late values. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show an addition of about 1,000 tons.

RICE.—Bengal qualities have been dealt in to a moderate extent, but no material alteration has taken place in values.

FRUIT.—The market is steady, but a large quantity is advertised for public sale during the week, and prices are a shade flatter.

SALT.—The dealings have been moderately active, and prices generally are well maintained.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 28.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,050 firkins butter and 2,718 bales bacon; from foreign ports, 12,584 casks butter and 247 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled flat during the past week, and but a limited amount of business transacted. Foreign, being in good supply and price moderate, was taken in preference to Irish. Best Dutch declined to 11s and 11s. The bacon market continued dull, the dealers still buying only to supply their immediate demand, and prices were the term in favour of the buyer.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 26.—Vegetables continue tolerably abundant. Asparagus and sea-kale make their appearance. Pine-apples and grapes have not altered in price since last week. Peas in season still consist of Ghent Moroccan, Heurre Die, Chaumontel, Winter Nois, Passe Colmar, and Crasane. The best desert apples now to be obtained are the king of the pippins, cockle pippin, and Court Pendu Plat. Ribstones are very scarce. Oranges improving in quality. Goods cobs are realising from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Chestnuts are plentiful. Cabbages, savoy, carrots, and parsnips may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 4s to 5s per cwt. Mushrooms can still be had. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heaths, Violets, Mignonettes, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 28.—Our market continues active, and the samples of Weald of Kent and Sussex meet with a ready sale at rather better prices. The demand for the choicest Mid and East Kent is steady, but for second-class samples the trade rules heavy. Low and inferior sorts are still in very limited request.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 28.—During the past week there has been rather more inquiry for red seed, and a few transactions have taken place, but the trade is far from active. As yet there is no supply of English red. White seed is neglected at the advanced rates now required. Trefoil remains without change. Canaryseed was unaltered this morning.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 28.—Since our last report, owing to the attention of the trade being chiefly directed to the public sales of colonial wool, the transactions in English wool have been much restricted. Holders, however, continue firm in their demands, and prices of all kinds were well supported. The supply in the market is tolerably extensive.

OILS, Monday, Nov. 28.—We have a fair demand for linseed oil, on the spot, at 28s per cwt. Rape is selling at 35s 6d to 40s 6d; lard oil at 30s; and tallow, 58s. Olive is again dearer, present rates being 49s to 56s. Seal, sperm, and cod move off slowly, on former terms. Pale southern is worth 30s 10s to 31s. Spirits of turpentine, 34s to 35s; rough, 10s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 28.—Market heavy, at the rates of last day's sale, in anticipation of further arrivals. Haswell, 25s; Kellow, 20s; Hough Hall, 19s; Harton, 19s; Hartleys, 15s; Tanfield, 15s.—Fresh arrivals, 16; left from last day, 2.—Total, 18.

Advertisements.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.
"The kisses of a thousand flowers,
Stolen from them while they sleep."
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

TO GROCERS, &c.—A RETIRED TRADESMAN is desirous of placing his SON, age twenty-one, in a CHRISTIAN FAMILY, having given him an excellent knowledge of the PROVISION BRANCH. Would not object to his serving a few months gratis to obtain a knowledge of the Grocery Department.
Address, H. Adams, 6, Mount-place, near Camberwell Gate, Surrey.

DENMAN, INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations, 20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connexion, saving the great annoyance of returning them.
Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps.
WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.
Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
TERMS—CASH.
Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists forwarded on application.
JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.

BERDOE'S WINTER CAPES and OVERCOATS effectually exclude Rain, yet freely admit Air. The extensive Sale of these First-class Garments is their best recommendation.
WALTER BERDOE, TAILOR, 96, NEW BOND-STREET; AND 60, CORNHILL (North Side).

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WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

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The wants of the public are now met in the manufacture of an article every way adapted to their requirements. The PATENT AUSTRALIAN STARCH is pronounced by practical persons to be the only perfect starch made.

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Published by Messrs. Gabriel (gratis on application, or sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their Establishments—33, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London (observe name and numbers particularly); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

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NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

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SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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Half-pint, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.; Quart, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.
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"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

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"To Mr. Keating."

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DYNE. Extraordinary cures. Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Nervous Headaches, Dysentery, &c. Thousands of Medical men prescribe it Daily. Testimonials from eminent physicians forwarded. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, Operative Chemist to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all Chemists; sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office Order. See "Lancet" and "Medical Times" reports.—Sea sickness instantly arrested.

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The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatens, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

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N.B.—Numerous references can be given to families who have tested the efficacy of this preparation when every other means have entirely failed.

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This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

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PURE TRINIDAD COCOA, prepared, 1s. 4d., requires no boiling.
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Very choice GUNPOWDER or YOUNG HYSOON, 4s., 4s. 4d., to 4s. 8d.
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